FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 JANUARY 1986

Libya

The Arab League Council condemned U.S. "provocations" against Libya, expressed solidarity with Libya against the U.S. economic blockade, and called on the Arab countries to support Libya and press for a UN Security Council meeting to investigate the U.S. "threats" against the Jamahiriyah, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. However, sources at the conference in Tunis cited by AFP pointed out that the Council failed to impose retaliatory economic measures against the United States because a majority of the Arab states opposed radical action. During the meeting the Libyan foreign liaison secretary withdrew Libya's proposal for an Arab economic boycott of the United States, telling delegates that the Arab countries should decide what measures to adopt, according to KUNA. A Rabat radio report on the meeting noted that only eight Arab foreign ministers attended the session and that other Arab states were represented by their ambassadors to the Arab League.

In another diplomatic development, a Saudi envoy conveyed a message from King Fahd to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Tripoli television reported. In Damascus, a Libyan envoy delivered a message from Col al-Qadhdhafi to President Hafiz al-Asad, who stressed Syria's support for Libya against U.S. "threats," according to Damascus television. In further Libyan reaction to the Space Shuttle explosion, Col al-Qadhdhafi sent a cable of condolences to the dead astronauts' families, telling them that the astronauts were "victims of imperialist greed," JANA noted.

Jordan Valley, Jerusalem Attacks

A caller from Beirut told AFP that Sabri al-Banna's Fatah-Revolutionary Council was responsible for the 29 January attack on IDF soldiers in the Jordan Valley. The PLO claimed responsibility for killing the Israeli "intelligence officer" in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio.

PDRY

A Supreme People's Council Presidium statement broadcast by Aden radio called for the trial of "conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang," but urged "misled" citizens who have left the country to return and live in security and peace. The statement, issued at the end of a Presidium session chaired by Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, also called for efforts to repair damage caused in the fighting and appealed to "fraternal and friendly countries" for aid and support. The YAR president's "constructive" stand was praised by the Presidium, which stressed that the PDRY will continue to consolidate relations with the YAR leadership in order to reunite Yemen on a peaceful and democratic basis.

As for the situation in Abyan Governorate, the radio noted that foreign journalists toured the area 29 January to view the "stable situation" there and ascertain the results of the "massacres" committed by 'Ali Nasir's "criminal gangs." An ANA commentary cited by the radio said that 'Ali Nasir has escaped abroad to join "counterrevolutionary" forces, adding that the former leader is broadcasting from an "external" radio station. In Riyadh, a South Yemeni envoy delivered a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Saudi King Fahd, SPA noted. Meanwhile, an Ethiopian press article reviewed by Addis Ababa radio deplored "completely improper" attempts to depict 'Ali Nasir as a collaborator with "reactionary circles."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 021 *31 January 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab League Extraordinary Session Begins *[Tunis]* ..... A 1
Filali Attends Meeting *[Rabat]* ..... A 1
Libya Withdraws Memorandum *[Kuwait]* ..... A 1
Anti-Libya Sanctions Scored *[Damascus]* ..... A 1
Meeting Resumes 31 Jan *[Tunis]* ..... A 1
Resolutions Against Sanctions *[Tunis]* ..... A 1
Measures Against Spain *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
'Arafat Supports Mubarak European Council Speech *[MENA]* ..... A 2
'Arafat Receives Soviet Leadership Message *[Baghdad Voice of PlO]* ..... A 2
U.S. Seeks 'To Disrupt' PLO-Jordan Peace Moves *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Failure of Talks Reported *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 2
Mubarak Phones 'Arafat on Talks *[MENA]* ..... A 3
'Arafat Conveys Message to Saddam Husayn *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
Abu Nidal Group Claims Jordan Valley Attack *[Radio Monte Carlo0* ..... A 3
Group Claims Killing of Israeli Intelligence Officer *[Baghdad Voice of PlO0* ..... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Israeli Sources Cited on 'Imminent' War With Syria *[AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 29 Jan]* ..... C 1
Minister Says No Call for PDRY Regime Recognition *[AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 29 Jan]* ..... C 1

PDRY

Supreme People's Council Presidium Holds Session ..... C 1
Issues Statement ..... C 1
YSP Member Issues Statement on Policy, Events ..... C 3
Foreign Minister Meets Envoys, Explains Situation ..... C 3
YSP Member Receives Arab Liberation Movement Envoys ..... C 3
YSP Member Receives Youth Organization Members ..... C 4
Journalists Tour Abyan; Further Tours Planned ..... C 4
Peace Council Sends Message to World Peace Organs ..... C 4
Deputy Minister Meets With Airline Officials ..... C 5
YSP Members Express YSP Support; Rallies Held ..... C 5

SAUDI ARABIA

Libyan Official Departs Jeddah for Home ..... C 5

UAE

KHALEEJ TIMES Reports on PDRY Conflict *[30 Jan]* ..... C 5

YAR

UAE Minister of State Arrives in Sanaa With Message ..... C 6
Delivers Message to President ..... C 6
Departs Sanaa ..... C 6

EGYPT

Minister Says U.S., Israel Accept Conference ..... D 1
Khalil Views Israeli Statement on Tabah *[AL-AHRAM 28 Jan]* ..... D 1
Mubarak Visits France, Meets With Officials *[cross-reference]* ..... D 4
SFRY President To Visit Egypt 3-6 Feb ..... D 4

IRAQ

U.S. Veto of UN Resolution on Al-Aqsa Issue Noted ..... E 1
Further Reportage on Fighting With Iran ..... E 1
Communique No 2,100 ..... E 1
Main Khark Oil Station Closed ..... E 1

JORDAN

Talks Result in Action Agreement With PLO *[AKHBAR AL-USBU' 30 Jan]* ..... F 1
Papers Comment on 'Arafat Peace Conference Talks ..... F 1
SAWT AL-SHA'B Report *[31 Jan]* ..... F 1
AKHBAR AL-USBU' Commentary *[30 Jan]* ..... F 1
Jordan, Egypt Sign Investment Company Protocol *[JORDAN TIMES 29 Jan]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

South Korean Diplomat Reported Kidnapped *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Abductors From Hizballah *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Release of Kidnapped NBC Employees Reported *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Maronite Group Meets Al-Jumayyil, To Visit Syria ..... G 1
Phalangist Party Opposes Anti-President Campaigns ..... G 1
Israeli Warplanes Fly Over Beirut 31 Jan *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
'Resistance' Retaliates for Israeli Raid ..... G 1
Further on Amal, Paslestinian Fighting in Camps ..... G 1
Gunfire Heard in Shatila ..... G 1
Amal Massed Around Camps *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Amal Denies Killing Students ..... G 2
Cease-Fire Declared ..... G 2
13 Reported Killed *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Amal Paper Discusses Islamic Rule in Country *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2

SYRIA

Libyan Official Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message ..... H 1
Received by Al-Assad, Khaddam ..... H 1
Party Condemns U.S. Maneuvers Near Libya, Korea ..... H 1
AL-BA'Th Condemns U.S., Israeli 'Intransigence' ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Peres Interviewed, Assesses Recent European Trip *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 31 Jan]* ..... I 1
On PLO, Soviet Role ..... I 1
Shamir Says Arabs Against 'Real Peace' ..... I 2
Rabin Criticizes 'Ezer Weizman Trip to Egypt *[MA'ARIV 31 Jan]* ..... I 2
Radio Interviews Egyptian Envoy on Peace Process ..... I 3
Three West Bank Residents Deported to Jordan ..... I 4
Liberal Party Majority Votes for Merger Wtih Herut ..... I 4
Grenades Thrown in Center of Gaza, No Casualties ..... I 4
AL-QUDS Says U.S. Attitude Main Obstacle to Peace *[30 Jan]* ..... I 4

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Nigeria Deports 3,437 Illegal Aliens *[PANA]* ..... P 1
BADEA To Continue Cooperation With ICDCS *[PANA]* ..... P 1
Briefs: FRG NEWS AGENCY AID ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives PDRY Deputy Prime Minister ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Saudi Envoy, Fahd Message ..... Q 1
USSR Said Supporting Libya in U.S. Confrontation ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Challenger Crew Families ..... Q 1
Foreign Liaison Secretary Meets With Morroccan ..... Q 1
Banghazi Demonstrations Protest U.S. 'Threats' ..... Q 1
Tripoli Reports on Arab League Emergency Session ..... Q 1
Djibouti To Support Libya at Arab League Session ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Agreement to Resolve Exisitng Problems With Ethiopia ..... Q 2
Ethiopian Pilot Granted Political Asylum ..... Q 3
Eritrean Front Ready To Hold Talks With Ethiopia ..... Q 3
All Parties Agree to Hold 'Peaceful' Elections ..... Q 3
Defense Minister on Rebel Strength *[MENA]* ..... Q 4
Cabinet Discusses Strikes Issue, Media Role ..... Q 4
Investigations Into Sep Coup Attempt Concluded ..... Q 4
Omdurman Reports Merger of Two Political Parties ..... Q 4

TUNISIA

USSR's Zaytsen Signs Protocol, Departs 29 Jan ..... Q 4
Bourguiba Meets With U.S. General, Delegation ..... Q 4
Italian Daily Interviews Foreign Minister *[ANSA]* ..... Q 4

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

'Improper' Imperialist Role in PDRY Noted ..... R 1

KENYA

Moi Expresses "Confidence' in Museveni Leadership ..... R 1

UGANDA

Museveni Appoints New Cabinet Members 30 Jan ..... R 1
Kiekka for Prime Minister *[AFP]* ..... R 1
Ministerial Appointments ..... R 1
More Ministerial Appointments ..... R 1
Museveni Outlines Revisions Before Elections *[AFP]* ..... R 2
Museveni Warns 'Lawlessness' Not To Be Tolerated ..... R 2
NRA Commander Learns Jinja Situation 'Normal' ..... R 2
NRA Official Says Jinja Road 'Not Very Safe' *[KNA]* ..... R 2
Former Government Soldiers Surrender to NRA *[Nairobi THE STANDARD 31 Jan]* ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Mbasogo, Soviet Envoy Discuss Cooperation ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Authorities Release Jailed Belgian National ..... S 1
Pressure For Release Denied ..... S 1
Goma Communique Supports Uganda's Museveni ..... S 1
Museveni Interviewed ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Communique Issued on Tunisian President's Visit ..... T 1

GHANA

'Deep Concern' Expressed Over Savimbi U.S. Visit ..... T 1
Committee Sees Savimbi Visit to U.S. as 'Provocation' ..... T 2

GUINEA-BISSAU

7 Members of Party Central Committee Dismissed ..... T 2

IVORY COAST

National Assembly Examines Budget Draft Estimates *[FRATERNITE MATIN 30 Jan]* ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister on 'Special Character' of U.S. Ties ..... T 3
Cut of IMF Financial Aid Evokes 'No Surprise' ..... T 3

SENEGAL

French Cooperation Minister Visits Dakar ..... T 3
Meets With Kane ..... T 3
Received by Diouf ..... T 3

TOGO

Joint Communique Issued on Tunisia's Mzali Visit ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

African Condemnation of Savimbi Visit to U.S. Noted ..... U 1
105 Reportedly Killed in Attack on Chicombo ..... U 1
UNITA Claims Responsibility for Attack on Bulgarians *[AFP]* ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Army Officer Denies Cooperation With ANC, SWAPO ..... U 1
President Botha Makes Opening Speech to Parliament ..... U 2
Reaction to Botha's Speech Before Parliament ..... U 5

Opposition Leader ..... U 5
Labor Party Leader ..... U 5
Portugal Withdraws Military Attache 29 Jan ..... U 5
Bills on Indian Rights, Black Courts Announced ..... U 6
PFP's Suzman Calls for Le Grange Resignation ..... U 6
Police Report Unrest Incidents 30-31 Jan ..... U 6
30 Jan ..... U 6
31 Jan ..... U 6
Press Examines Current Issues, Problems ..... U 7

SWAZILAND

ACP-EEC Meeting Asks Portugal to Ban MNR ..... U 9

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Concerned Over U.S. Support for UNITA ..... U 9

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Opens SADCC Conference, Assesses Progress ..... U 9
Lesotho 'Won't Bow' to RSA *[Umtata]* ..... U 9
2 Officers Killed in Mozambique Helicopter Crash *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 10
USSR Attache Said Urging Mozambique Withdrawal *[Radio Truth]* ..... U 10

Arab League Extraordinary Session Begins

LD301859 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Arab League Council has begun its work in Tunis this evening in an extraordinary session in the presence of a number of Arab foreign ministers.

Filali Attends Meeting

LD301914 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Arab League Council convened a short while ago in an extraordinary session in Tunis in the presence of Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, to study the latest development in the tension between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the United States.

Only eight Arab foreign ministers are attending the session, including Moroccan Foreign Minister Filali and the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Other Arab countries are represented by their ambassadors to the Arab League.

The observers attach great importance to the presence of Prince Sa'ud at the meeting because his country strongly opposed the U.S. sanctions against Libya.

Libya Withdraws Memorandum

LD302132 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Libya withdrew a memorandum it had submitted to the Arab League Council extraordinary session, which began in Tunis earlier this evening to discuss the recent U.S. anti-Libyan measures. Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, the Libyan foreign minister, said in a speech before the council that his country left the choice to the Arab countries to adopt whatever they deem suitable in confronting those measures, but called for a firm and unified Arab stand.

Anti-Libya Sanctions Scored

JN310725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has affirmed the need to come out with a unified Arab stand vis-a-vis the U.S. threats against Libya because they are aimed at the entire Arab nation. Addressing the Arab League Council emergency session last night, Al-Shar' warned that U.S. provocations in the Mediterranean are aimed at shaking the security and safety of the region's states, intimidating the Arab people, and enforcing new concepts of terrorism on the Arabs. Al-Shar' affirmed Syria's absolute support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah agaisnt U.S. threats and called upon the Arab League Council to adopt measures commensurate with the current challenges.

The League Council has issued a number of resolutions condemning U.S. threats and economic embargo against the Jamahiriyah and warned the United States against the gravity of military aggression against the Jamahiriyah. It also warned foreign companies of the consequences of taking measures harmful to the Libyan economy. The Council expressed the Arab states' solidarity with the Jamahiriyah to prevent any harm to the production and marketing of its oil.

Afterward, the League Council began discussing the Syrian Foreign Ministry memo on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the Zionsit entity. The Council is scheduled to resume its emergency session today.

Meeting Resumes 31 Jan

LD310734 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The Arab League Council adjourned its meetings at 2200 yesterday after having convened two sessions, one attended by the heads and members of the delegations, and the second by the heads of delegations only.

An informed source said that the Council adopted a draft resolution in light of a Libyan memorandum with some amendments.

The Council will resume its meetings this morning with discussion regarding the question of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel.

Resolutions Against Sanctions

LD311200 Tunis TAP in Arabic
1117 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 31 Jan (TAP) — After its extraordinary meeting yesterday, the Arab League Council issued the following resolution:

First: condemning the U.S. threats to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Second: condemning the economic boycott of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Third: Expressing full solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Fourth: warning the united states against the dangers of a military aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamhiriyah.

Fifth: calling on the united states to stop all forms of provocations directed at the Jamahiriyah.

Sixth: warning the foreign companies against the repercussions of adopting measures harmful to the economic interests of [word indistinct].

Seventh: the Arab countries are committed to supplying the oil expertise necessary to confront any measures which might harm the Libyan oil interests, and this includes providing technicians, experts, and equipment necessary for the oil industries.

Eighth: the Arab countries solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to prevent any harm to the production and market-

ing of Libyan oil will be to the extent that the concerned technical authorities consider necessary.

Ninth: Making the necessary contacts to call the UN Security Council to look into the U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah.

Tenth: the council will remain in session to follow up the developments of the situation.

Measures Against Spain

LD311121 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1103 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 31 Jan (KUNA) — Today, The Arab League Council commenced a discussion on the measures which should be adopted against Spain because of its recognition of Israel.

Yesterday, the council began an emergency session to study the two issues of U.S. threats and measures against Libya and the Spanish recognition of Israel.

Informed source told KUNA that the current discussions in the Arab League Council concentrate on either severing diplomatic relations with Spain or freezing relations with it by withdrawing the Arab ambassadors from Madrid, withdrawing Arab deposits from Spanish banks, and stopping all the loans and commercial dealings between the Arab countires and spain.

'Arafat Supports Mubarak European Council Speech

NC311049 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1025 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 31 Jan (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat telephoned President Husni Mubarak last night. He expressed his deep appreciation and support for the important political speech which President Mubarak delivered at the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly, particularly the comprehensive view he expounded on the reasons for and the ways to settle the Middle East conflict. 'Arafat said he particularly appreciated Mubarak's statement on the need to guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO'S participation in an international conference to find a solution.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, released the above information.

'Arafat Receives Soviet Leadership Message

JN301803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Soviet ambassador in Amman yesterday. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the current Arab situation. The Soviet ambassador conveyed to brother leader Abu 'Ammar a message from the Soviet leadership dealing with the Arab situation, especially the Palestinian issue. The message reaffirmed the Soviet leadership's firm stand in supporting the Palestinian issue and the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative.

U.S. Seeks 'To Disrupt' PLO-Jordan Peace Moves

JN301819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has stressed that the United States seeks to disrupt joint Palestinian-Jordanian action regarding a just and comprehenisve settlement in the Middle East.

In a press statement published in Dubayy today, Qaddumi said that the Washington government has played a destructive role to foil this action, because it does not seek to achieve a just solution to the Middle East crisis. He pointed out that Britain, through its negative stand, has also contributed to foiling this action.

Brother Abu al-Lutf stressed the firmness of Palestinian- Jordanian relations. He said that these relations are permanent and that the PLO is implementing a PNC resolution at its 16th session which calls for establishing a confederation with Jordan in accordance with Fes summit resolutions and in support of the Arab peace plan with the objective of achieving a just soluoion to the Palestine question.

Brother Abu al-Lutf expressed the hope that the Palestinian-Jordanian rapprochement will reflect positively in the Palestinian arena in order to confront the imperialist-Zionist onslaughts and campaigns against the Palestinian people and Islamic holy places.

Failure of Talks Reported

JN301241 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Informed sources are unanimous today that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks that have been going on since last Sunday have failed to achieve any progress toward a formula permitting the participation of the PLO in an international conference on the Middle East. However, both sides are determined that this failure should not lead to an estrangement between Jordan and the PLO on bilateral relations.

Jordan had called on the PLO to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 so it could take part in an international conference based on these two resolutions. But the PLO believes that Resolutions 242 tackles the Palestine question only as a refugee problem. It said that its recognition of this resolution must be linked to an international recognition, especially by the United States, of the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people. This is what the U.S. Administration did not agree to.

Several attempts have been made to reach a formula bringing the viewpoints closer, but with no avail. The PLO proposed that the U.S. recognition of the right of self-determination come within a formula mentioning the right of self-determination within a

confederal framework with Jordan. The U.S. Administration refused to give such recognition, as confirmed by responsible Palestinian sources.

On the other hand, a U.S. State Department official told the *JORDAN TIMES* today that the U.S. Administration had proposed a compromise calling for quadripartite U.S.-Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian talks without the participation of PLO members to discuss the conditions for holding the international conference. The PLO could be brought in at a later stage to participate in the conference after its approval of the two UN resolutions. It seems, however, that the PLO has also rejected this proposal.

Mubarak Phones 'Arafat on Talks

NC311040 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1020 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 31 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak telephoned PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat last night. According to Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, Mubarak and 'Arafat discussed the outcome of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks. 'Arafat is currently in Amman for talks with King Husayn of Jordan on the Palestinian issue.

'Arafat Conveys Message to Saddam Husayn

JN301809 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Iraqi ambassador in Amman yesterday. He asked him to convey a message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with the latest developments in the situation and the current situation in the region, especially developments in the Palestinian issue. The message also touched on the objectives and results of the enemy air force's raid yesterday on southern Lebanon and the agent Amal movement's aggressions against the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

Abu Nidal Group Claims Jordan Valley Attack

JN301805 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] An anonymous caller today telephoned AFP offices in Paris and said that he was speaking on behalf of the Fatah Revolutionary Council led by Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna]. The caller claimed responsibility for yesterday's attack in the Jordan Valley in which two Israeli soldiers were killed.

Group Claims Killing of Israeli Intelligence Officer

JN301756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: Upon the instructions given to it, one of our groups of fighters set an ambush early this morning for an enemy intelligence officer as he drove his car near the Hebron gate in East Jerusalem in the occupied West Bank. The Zionist officer was killed instantly and the car was heavily damaged. Two Zionists who were in an another car were also seriously wounded when they drove by in the same area. Our group withdrew from the scene of the operation after carrying out their mission with complete success. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

KUWAIT

Israeli Sources Cited on 'Imminent' War With Syria

GF301418 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 21

[Amman dispatch]

[Text] Reports reaching Amman yesterday and quoting high-level Israeli sources indicate that a new war between Israel and Syria is imminent. These sources said: A number of important factors will make Israel carry out a military operation against Syria.

One of these factors is the continued Syrian refusal to participate in the regional peace efforts and enter into negotiations with Israel.

Another factor is a total conviction by the Syrians that through negotiations with Israel — whether direct or held within an international framework — they would not regain much of the occupied Golan Heights.

The Syrians have built up their military power to a degree which really threatens Israeli security and have refused to withdraw the SAM-2 missiles recently erected near their border with Lebanon.

These sources added: Syria instructs the fedayeen groups belonging to it, especially Abu Musa's group, to infiltrate into southern Lebanon to carry out operations against the Israeli Army and ASL forces in the security zone. Another factor is Syria's recent rapproachement with Jordan.

Political sources in occupied Jerusalem quoted Israeli military sources as saying that since yesterday, the Israeli defense forces in the northern part of Israel have been on alert because of Israel's fears about reports that fedayeen organizations might use light aircraft or balloons to carry out big military operations in Israel.

The reports added that these organizations might also strike at important military and economic targets in Israel using booby-trapped helicopters in order to hamper peace efforts in the region, especially following the rejection by the United States and Israel of PLO participation in these peace efforts.

Minister Says No Call for PDRY Regime Recognition

GF301315 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Responding to a question by *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* on whether Kuwait or other GCC countries need to recognize the new PDRY regime, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, acting prime minister and foreign minister, said: "What has happened in the PDRY is an internal issue concerning one party, which is why the situation does not call for recognition.

The Kuwaiti Embassy in the PDRY is still there and no changes have been made to it.

PDRY

Supreme People's Council Presidium Holds Session

GF301825 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception and on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] This morning the Supreme People's Council Presidium held its second ordinary session for 1986 under the chairmanship of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During this session, the Supreme People's Council Presidium discussed the country's current situation in view of the requirements to eliminate the traces of the bloody 13 January conspiracy and the duties necessary for economic and military organs to consolidate security and stability and to enhance efforts being made to heal the wounds, overcome problems and difficulties resulting from the painful incidents, and continue to develop the national economy.

At the conclusion of the session, the Supreme People's Council Presidium issued an important political statement. The statement will be issued later tonight.

Issues Statement

GF302047 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1914 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Announcer-read "text" of statement issued by the 1986 second session of the Supreme People's Council Presidium — monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz]

[Text] O masses of our great Yemeni people. The Supreme People's Council convened today 30 January 1986 — under the chairmanship of Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers — and discussed the political, economic, military, and security situation in the country. The Presidium studied the outcome of the bloody events which emanated from the abortive bloody coup attempt led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang which aimed at the physical liquidation of a large number of the most prominent leaders of the party and the state, in addition to party, civil, and military cadres. It also intended to kill the innocent sons of our people and destroy the economic installations built through the hard labor and sacrifices of our laborers, peasants, soldiers, and other toilers.

While the Supreme People's Council Presidium mourns the martyrdom of Comrade 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and Comrade Dr Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, it greets with lofty respect all of the martyrs and the heros who were martyred in the perfidious massacres of 13 January. The memory of these martyrs will

continue to live in the minds, the hearts, and the conscience of the sons of our people. The memory of these martyrs will remain alive in the minds, the hearts, and the conscience of the sons of our Yemeni people. [sentence repeated as heard] The state will exhaust all effort to provide support and care for the families of the martyrs. The Supreme People's Council Presidium firmly denounces the fascist bloody crimes which have been committed against the strugglers of our party and the innocent citizens — such bestial crimes that contravene the principles, the human morals, and the traditions of our Yemeni people, as well as the traditions of our Arab and Islamic peoples. These crimes were designed to weaken the struggle, morale, and fighting spirit of the YSP, of our young country, of our Armed Forces, and of the masses in preparation for liquidating our national democratic regime and our great national gains. The Supreme People's Council Presidium asserts the soundness of the contents of the statement of the YSP Central Committee and the measures adopted in its second extraordinary session. It also affirms all of the statements and measures which the YSP Political Bureau has taken in the face of the situation resulting from the conspiracy.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium affirms the need to use measures in view of the Constitution and local and international laws to try conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang who organized the bloody fascist massacres and to give them their just punishment. Our Yemeni people will absolutely not be easy with the killers, the hirelings, the plotters of the coup and the massacres of our Yemeni people.

O masses of our great Yemeni people. The conspirators filled the capital, Aden, with arms fire and groups of armed elements. They spread devastation and killing there. The plot has been foiled and the pockets of conspirators have been driven out of the Republic, while its leaders and plotters have fled to join hands with those who preceded them in treachery, conspiracy, and hostility against the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions — sultans and stooges of imperialism. Security and stability have been established in our Republic. The Supreme People's Council Presidium believes that the consolidation of security and stability is an important achievement of the revolution and the people following the comprehensive and total elimination of the conspiracy.

In this regard, the Supreme People's Council Presidium extends warmest greetings to the heroic and great role which party members, heros of the Armed Forces, people's police, the state security, the People's Militia, and the people have played in foiling the conspiracy and in defending the authority of the toilers. The Presidium appeals to all government organs and all organs that defend the legitimacy, and to all popular organizations to make more efforts to consolidate security and order in accordance with the Constitution, the laws, and the regulations in force.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium also appeals to the toilers and all workers in all production and labor establishments, the residential areas, and all of the personnel of military and security institutions to work side by side and shoulder to shoulder to eliminate the effects of the conspiracy and to be armed with alertness to protect security and stability. All must be done to make the maxium efforts to reconstruct what sabotaging killers have destroyed; to make initiatives and voluntary works to maintain our accomplishments and public property; and to actively contribute toward consolidating the country's economy. The Presidium also calls on all those misled who are outside the Republic to return and to come and live with their families and children in security and peace. O our great Yemeni people. Now after the final and total foiling of the bloody coupist conspiracy, there are great duties facing all of the party, state, and popular organizations, as well as the Armed Forces and the citizens to eliminate the effects of the conspiracy and to continue the development of the economic and social aspects of our people — a matter which demands redoubling efforts to heal the wounds to develop working alertness and to increase the effectiveness of the general sector in economic operation.

There is no doubt that our party and our people, who accumulated great revolutionary experiences over years of national and social struggle, will face all of the dangers and difficulties that may arise. The Supreme People's Council Presidium, while confident of the capability of our people to overcome the current challenges which have resulted from the 13 January bloody conspiracy, appeals to all of the fraternal and friendly countries and the international organizations to extend aid and support to our country to enable it to quickly eliminate all of the results of the painful events.

In this regard, the Supreme People's Council Presidium highly values the constructive stands taken by brothers and friends, particularly the stands of 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, on the painful events witnessed by the PDRY. These stands are expressed in President Salih's recognition of the national responsibility and the Yemeni people's need for security and stability in the whole of the Yemeni arena as a general and decisive condition for continuing the process of economic and social progress and to build a prosperous life for the Yemeni people.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium affirms that our country will continue to consolidate its ties of unity with our brother leaders of the northern part of the homeland to reunite the Yemeni homeland — land and territory — on peaceful and democratic bases as part of the joint unity statements and agreements between the two parts of the homeland. Our country will continue the march forward based on its peaceful foreign policy.It will continue to strengthen its fraternal relations with all fraternal Arab countries based on brotherly cooperation, mutual respect, Arab solidarity against imperialism and Zionism, and the participation in the maintenance of security and stability in the Arab and regional arenas.

Along the same line, our country will continue to consolidate ties of struggle and friendship with the socialist countries, the foremost being the USSR. It will also continue to develop its cooperation with the world's countries based on peaceful coexistence and mutual respect and toward maintaining world security and peace.

YSP Member Issues Statement on Policy, Events

GF310856 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1655 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Statement by 'Ali Salim al-Bid, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of local government, to "media organs" — no date given; recorded; monitored with good reception on 1188 khz and with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Excerpts] Great masses of our people. I would like to take this opportunity to speak on the great victory which the YSP and its iron arm, the Armed Forces, police, and heroes of the militia, have achieved over the conspiratorial and bloody gang led by conspirator and traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He tried to carry out a coup attempt against the revolution, party, collective leadership, and the party and constitutional legitimacy and to renege against the goals and principles of the glorious 14 October Revolution for the sake of the autocracy and totalitarianism of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. However, the party members' adherence to the principles of collective leadership and party and constitutional legitimacy had a very high price — lives, materials, and morals.

Our party lost scores of experienced leading cadres and a number of Political Bureau members who had revolutionary experience and who had participated in the revolution since its eruption in October 1963, until they were martyred in the meeting hall of the YSP Secretariat on Monday, 13 January 1986. We have also lost thousands of soldiers, officers, and honorable citizens who were killed or wounded in the battle of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's and his criminal gang's bloody coup attempt.The leader of the coupist gang claimed that there was a conspiracy to assassinate him and to take power. His false statement, which was attributed to the Political Bureau, said that execution was carried out against Comrades 'Ali Nasir 'Antar, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, 'Ali Sha'i' Hadi, and myself — the truth was completely the opposite.

Facts later revealed to the people the plot which 'Ali Nasir Muhammad secretly planned by ordering his personal guard to assassinate some Political Bureau members and detain party cadres in order to physically liquidate them. We all faced the tragic incidents, the like of which we have not seen before; and we faced an ugly and cowardly treatment, the like of which we have not seen before. This treatment was part of his bloody and political plot, which aimed at handing over the revolution's fate to its enemies. However, the party's vigilance and its quick action, particularly inside the Armed Forces, enabled the party to muster its strength in its security institutions and in cooperation with the people in order to confront the plotters. As a result, we were able to inflict a disgraceful defeat on the conspirators and rescue the party and revolution from falling into an unknown fate.

On this occasion, in the name of the Political Bureau, I would like to thank party members, soldiers, officers, and all citizens who offered sacrifices and who chose to live under hard conditions and who felt the suffering as a result of the destruction, devastation, and indiscriminate shelling by the gang of conspirators.

Our YSP will remain loyal to the principles of the revolution and to the people's cause and their interests; it will continue this trend and not budge a single inch; it will never relinquish a single grain of its national soil; and it will continue to work for the sake of Yemeni unity in a peaceful and democratic manner in order to enhance security, stability, good neighborliness, and cooperative relations in the region, and to enhance its socialist alliance with the countries of the socialist bloc, foremost being the great USSR.

After we left the meeting of the YSP Political Bureau, [words indistinct] I tried to move to another place in order to control the situation. (?I was hospitalized) but my health is now good. I call on all citizens to muster all efforts and do everything they can in order to reconstruct the homeland [word indistinct]. Although our losses were great, we achieved a victory for the party and its policy against which 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his elements plotted. I express my condolences to all families of the martyrs who were killed on 13 January following the coup attempt. Whatever our losses, I am confident that the YSP will extend all care to the martyrs' families. Our party has foiled the mightiest conspiracy. We foiled many other conspiracies before. On 13 January 1986, the conspiracy was to shift the revolution's policy. [Words indistinct] in January 1966, but the party remained. That conspiracy had its own circumstances, but [words indistinct] the plot has been foiled and the party has frustrated the conspiracy which was planned to change its course. Developments proved that our party is impregnable and our experience is great. Whatever our losses, the future will be secure because the party will be free of mistakes and all the rot and diseases brought by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. In the future, we will talk about (?democracy) and many issues when the time is right for that. Thank you.

Foreign Minister Meets Envoys, Explains Situation

GF301527 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz and 1188 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Today, Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, received separately DRA Ambassador Comrade Mohamed (Sheykhan Adam), and CSSR Ambassador Jan Martinek. Yesterday he received Brother Jihad Yunus, member of the PFLP Central Committee and the PFLP representative in Aden.

Brother al-Dali explained the events and measures adopted by the YSP Political Bureau to tackle the situation which resulted from the abortive bloody coupist attempt. He stressed that victory was attained by the YSP collective leadership and that normal life had been restored after foiling the plot.

YSP Member Receives Arab Liberation Movement Envoys

GF301729 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz and with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee,

this morning met with the representatives of the Arab national liberation movements accredited in Aden.

During the meeting, he explained to them the nature and dimensions of the conspiratorial design led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad designed to undermine the YSP by physically liquidating members of the YSP Political Bureau and experienced party cadres. He pointed out that the YSP Political Bureau is in full control of the situation due to the rallying of the party cadres and members, the military institutions, and the masses of the people around the collective leadership, the party, and the constitutional legitimacy. He pointed out that the YSP Political Bureau managed to foil the coupist attempt by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody clique. He expressed appreciation for the comradely and fraternal solidarity of the Arab national liberation movements with our party, people, and the national democratic regime in our country. He affirmed that the options in the party program and its internal system and Constitution concerning the national, Arab, and international levels are constant and that no force can cause us to stray from the socialist course and the position of solidarity with all of the forces of the international revolutionary process.

He affirmed that our people confronted the plot despite the great losses inflicted on our national economy. He assessed the material and moral aid offered to our people by the Arab national liberation movements, the Arab countries, the factions of the Palestinian revolution, the socialist countries, and the international organizations. He pointed out that imperialist and Zionist forces has been planning and will continue to plan conspiratorial designs against the PDRY and the socialist course in our country, but they will fail because the PDRY has the ability to remain steadfast and has enough friends and allies to maintain this revolutionary experience and to protect this part of the Yemeni and Arab homeland. He stated that the socialist countries and their basic force, the Soviet Union, and all the forces of democracy, liberation, and peace will back the PDRY.

YSP Member Receives Youth Organization Members

GF301319 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 1188 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] This morning Comrade Rajih Salih Naji, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, met with members of the Secretariat Central Committee of the PDRY Youth Organization. During the meeting Brother Rajih Salih explained to the Secretariat's members in detail the dimensions of the unsuccessful coupist attempt planned and carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody clique against our party, revolution, and progressive regime which was designed to undermine the revolutionary experience and the progressive regime in the PDRY.

He touched on the destruction, sabotage, and mass killing of the party leading cadres and the masses of the people as a result of this unsuccessful attempt. He stressed the need to double the role of the PDRY youth organization and its primary organizations throughout the Republic in organizing efforts of the youths to eliminate the effects of the unsuccessful attempt. He also stressed the need to activate youth work and the work of the Central Council of Students and Pioneers.

For their part, the brother members of the Secretariat affirmed that the youths and their organizations will remain an active reserve to offer assistance to the party and its collective leadership to build our new society with its socialist concepts.

Journalists Tour Abyan; Further Tours Planned

GF301535 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and 1188 khz]

[Text] A journalist mission — which included correspondents of many Arab, American, Australian, and Japanese news agencies, newspapers and television networks — toured the Abyan Governorate yesterday to view the stable situation there and the results of the massacres committeed by the criminal gangs recruited and armed by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique with the aim of liquidating a huge number of party strugglers, cadres, and citizens in the Abyan Governorate.

Preparations are currently underway to organize field visits by a large number of Arab and world correspondents of press, news agencies, and television networks who are currently pouring into Aden to report on the situation in the country and the fascist massacres executed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody clique on 13 January. Free press tours will be arranged for the world press correspondents in all the governorates of the Republic to cover all the districts of Abyan Governorate where complete calm and stability prevails.

Peace Council Sends Message to World Peace Organs

GF301323 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 1188 khz and 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] The Yemeni Peace and Solidarity Council has strongly denounced the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy carried out by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody elements. In a statement issued today, the council stated that,in the end, this horrible, barbaric crime serves imperialist and reactionary interests. The council hailed the brave and decisive stance of the military to abort the conspiracy. It called on progressive powers and international opinion to denounce this barbaric and horrible conspiracy. The Yemeni Peace and Solidarity Council affirmed its absolute support for all decisions adopted by the joint leadership of the YSP Political Bureau.

Meanwhile, the council has sent a message to the International Peace Council, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization,and a number of peace council committees in socialist countries to explain the dimensions of the unsuccessful criminal conspiracy.

Deputy Minister Meets With Airline Officials

GF301917 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception and on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Brother Muhammad Ahmad Salman, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy minister of transport, met this morning with officials and workers of the PDRY airline Yamda and the department of civil aviation. During the meeting, he explained to them the dimensions of the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy mastermined by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous group, the damages made by the scornful conspiracy, and the economic damage inflicted upon aviation and installations. He urged the workers to redouble their efforts and to actively and determinedly continue the work to rebuild what has been damaged by the conspirators. On the other hand, the workers of the PDRY airlines and the civil aviation department pledged to work with great enthusiasm to rebuild what has been destroyed by the conspirators. They also expressed total support for the measures taken by the YSP Political Bureau to eliminate the damage done by the criminal traitors of 'Ali Nasir's gang, and denounce this bloody attempt and its conspiratorial dimensions.

YSP Members Express YSP Support; Rallies Held

GF301757 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz and with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] Over the past 2 days Brother Sa'id 'Askari 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the YSP organization in Al-Ma'arah Governorate, met with the brother officers, NCO's and soldiers of the eastern sector, with officials and workers of the labor and production enterprises in the capital of the governorate, and with students of the secondary and preparatory schools.

During these meetings, Brother Sa'id 'Askari explained the dimensions of the coupist plot carried out by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad designed to physically liquidate members of the YSP Political Bureau, party cadres, and innocent citizens, and the great losses which resulted from this plot.

Meanwhile, Brother Muhammad Salim Ba Dinar, member of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Executive Office of the local people's council in Al-Ma'arah Governorate, chaired an expanded meeting of the members and candidate members of the party in the governorate. He elaborated on the dimensions of the unsuccessful coupist attempt led by shedder of blood 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique. He called on the party members and candidate members to be vigilant and coherent and to clarify the objectives of this plot and the great harms it has caused to the revolution's achievements and to the masses of the people.

A grand popular rally was held in (Qinshin) District in Al-Ma'arah Governorate. The dimensions of the unsuccessful coupist attempt by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad were explained during the rally. Another popular rally was also held in (Hawd), during which speeches expressing support for the measures of the YSP Political Bureau and for the party legitimacy were delivered.

Meanwhile, the members of the party, personnel of the people's police, and the workers of the financial organs and the branch of the central organ for control and accounting in Shabwah Governorate denounced the vile plot carried out by plotter 'ali Nasir Muhammad which caused great losses in lives and property.

SAUDI ARABIA

Libyan Official Departs Jeddah for Home

GF300937 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0840 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Jeddah, 30 Jan (SPA) — Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, left Jeddah today for his country after having made a short pilgrimage.

He was seen off at the airport by a representative of the royal protocol and a number of officials.

UAE

KHALEEJ TIMES Reports on PDRY Conflict

GF301216 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 30 Jan 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Aden: Reassuring Stance"]

[Text] The situation on the ground in south Yemen remains confused, but the new regime in Aden has begun to outline its policies which are particularly reassuring as regards its relations with neighbouring Arab countries. In a televised address last Sunday, the new leader, Haydar Bakr al-'Attas, pledged to continue a foreign policy based on "good neighbourliness," unity with north Yemen, non-interference in the affairs of other countries and a "strategic" alliance with Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. Diplomatic sources in the region have said that south Yemen envoys are now expected to tour Arab countries to explain the new leadership's policies, and Mr Al-'Attas has appealed to Arab countries, socialist states, and world organisations for aid to rebuild the country after the bitter civil war that has left an estimated 13,000 dead and reduced parts of the capital to rubble. Relations with north Yemen will be watched with particular anxiety. Sanaa has so far been describing the new regime as illegitimate, but Radio Aden has broadcast some friendly messages, and it is hoped that this will be a prelude to a normalization of ties. Other Arab governments are apparently watching the developments, hoping that south Yemen's more outwardlooking foreign policy will continue.

Although conditions in Aden appear to be returning to normal, the bloody conflict has by no means been resolved. The new

leadership appears to be entrenched in Aden, but Mr 'Ali Nasir is said to have massed 40,000 regulars and tribal warriors in his home province of Abyan for a counteroffensive, although, according to Aden Radio, all resistance has been crushed. The fate of Mr 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, the leader of the opposition to Mr 'Ali Nasir is not yet clear: he is said to have been seriously wounded. The killing of a large number of the top leadership of the party and the security forces have nevertheless left a lot of bitterness.

The conflict in south Yemen is tragic not only because it has divided the Yemenis and may divide the Arabs, but also because it may provide an opportunity for superpower rivalry in the area. According to the French ambassador there, the Soviet Union, Aden's close ally, was taken by surprise by the events. "They had believed firmly" in 'Ali Nasir's policy of internal liberalization and normalization of relations with neighbouring countries. By all accounts the strife came as an embarrassment to Moscow because it is seen as Mr Gorbachev's first major foreign policy crisis that may damage his efforts to broaden Soviet policy and relations in the Middle East as a whole, which has involved the establishment of diplomatcic relations with Oman and the UAE. Washington, however, has chosen this moment to accuse Moscow of taking sides in the conflict. The differences between the contending parties in south Yemen, which are rooted in domestic policies and personalities, should not be deliberately externalized, and all countries with any influence with the two factions should exercise it constructively to help the Yemenis resolve their conflicts peacefully.

YAR

UAE Minister of State Arrives in Sanaa With Message

GF301251 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Sanaa this afternoon on a visit to our country. During the visit he will convey a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress from his brother UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

In statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the brother minister stated that the message concerns consultation and continuous coordination between the leaderships of the two fraternal countries.

He was received at the airport by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; members of the UAE Embassy in Sanaa; and a protocol representative of the Presidency.

Delivers Message to President

GF301920 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Today, Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received Brother Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, who conveyed a message to President Salih from his brother UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The message concerned dialogue and coordination between the two leaderships and relations between the two fraternal countries.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, and Ahmad 'Abdallah Lutah, UAE ambassador to the YAR.

Departs Sanaa

GF301924 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Brother Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, today left Sanaa following a short visit to our country during which he conveyed a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The message concerned consultations and coordination between the two fraternal countries on the most important Arab issues.

Rashid 'Abdallah was seen off by Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Ahmad 'Abdallah Lutah, UAE ambassador in Sanaa; and a protocol representative of the Presidency.

Minister Says U.S., Israel Accept Conference

NC302224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated Egypt's support for an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of all parties, including the PLO. 'Abd al-Majid, who is accompanying President Husni Mubarak on his current European tour, also said that time is not on the side of the Palestinian cause.

In an interview with Cairo radio's Paris correspondent, 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the idea of an international peace conference has become acceptable. This notion was not acceptable to either the United States or Israel until a very short while ago. He added that contacts are now being held with the parties concerned to reach agreement on the form this international conference should take. He expressed hope that this process will be concluded as soon as possible. 'Abd al-Majid indicated that the efforts now being made in Europe and the Middle East, as well as those that will be made in the future, will allow us to reach such a conception. However, he warned that time is passing quickly, and that this will not make things easier.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that President Mubarak's meetings with European officials focused on the Palestinian issue and the need to understand it. He denied any connection between the PLO and recent terrorist operations.

He described the timing of President Mubarak's European tour and his speech before the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly as important gains for Egyptian diplomacy. He added that the address was well-received and was covered by the entire European press.

Khalil Views Israeli Statement on Tabah

PM301623 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 28 Jan 86 p 7

[Article by NDP Deputy Leader for Foreign Affairs Dr Mustafa Khalil: "Regarding the 14 Points Announced by the Israeli Government"]

[Text] In his valuable statement to the People's Assembly's committees on 19 January 1986 — published by *AL-AHRAM* under the headline "On Improving Egyptian-Israeli Relations" — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid explained the official viewpoint, and his statement was objective, clear, and characterized by quiet diplomacy, which helps in solving problems without being affected by emotional reactions. The statement confirmed the attitudes and decisions of Egypt's supreme political command on matters of supreme national interest reflecting clear vision, patriotism, and respect for international agreements.

In tackling this issue, I will not give an opinion on each and every one of the 14 points separately. There is another way of doing that. I will first discuss the form and then the content.

It seems to me that the lengthy 13-hour night meeting during which the Israeli Cabinet tried to arrive at a solution acceptable to all members of the government coalition has influenced the form and content of these decisions. As far as form is concerned, I believe that the 14 points lack order and subjective sequence. Some of them lack supporting justification. Furthermore, the fact that they have been published by the press and otehr media although they are subject to negotiation was perhaps meant for local consumption in Israel or meant to influence international circles.

Regarding the contents, I will deal with the 14 points in three categories, as follows: the Tabah problem, reactivation of Egyptian-Israeli relations, and return of the Egyptian ambassador.

1. The Tabah problem: The Tabah problem emerged just before the final stage of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai. Israel did not raise this issue when its forces withdrew from the Sinai in 1956, but, in April 1982, it claimed that there was an error in the position of land markets [al-'alamatayn] 90 and 91. That is why an Egyptian-Israeli agreement was signed on 25 April 1982 (the eve of the completion of the Israeli forces withdrawal from the Sinai) in which it was agreed that both sides would withdraw to points behind the disputed positions. The two sides also agreed to settle the dispute in accordance with Article 7 of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which stipulates that the settlement of any dispute should be through negotiations followed by conciliation or arbitration. On the basis of what has preceded, I therefore want to stress the following:

A. The dispute is actually over the location of some land markers that normally are pinpointed on the ground in accordance with documents submitted by both sides. That makes it a geometrical dispute to be settled by experts. The dispute is not over the international demarcation line because that was defined and recognized internationally in 1924. Israel recognized that same international line under the peace agreement signed in March 1979, to which was appended a map, accepted by both states, clearly showing the international border line. Furthermore, all the Israeli maps printed in Israel and still used there show the international line without any diversion at Tabah.

B. On the basis of the 25 April 1982 agreement and in implementation of Article 7 of the peace agreement, the two sides held negotiations, lasting over 3 years, to settle the dispute. By the admission of both sides they failed to do so which necessitated conciliation or arbitration.

C. Here there was disagreement between the two sides because whereas Egypt favored arbitration, Israel wanted conciliation first, to be followed by arbitration if the conciliation process did not produce an agreement. I belive that Egypt's call for arbitration is based on the following:

a. Article 7 of the peace agreement does not provide for the settlement of any dispute between the two sides in three stages, that is negotiations, conciliation, and arbitration. Rather, the process passes only through two stages, namely negotiations followed by conciliation or arbitration.

b. As is internationally known, conciliation is not binding on either side. It also requires measures similar to the arbitration measures.

c. The dispute is over identification of land markers on the spot, which makes conciliation impossible. It is not a dispute over an issue that can be resolved by conciliation. It is basically a geometrical dispute that should be settled by experts.

d. Conciliation is time consuming and would ultimately lead to arbitration.

e. If the dispute remains unresolved for a long time, the effects on Egyptian-Israeli relations would be negative.

f. The cool relations, or what has been labelled as "the cold peace," is the pretext used by Israel's extremist wing, which does not want to see a movement toward a settlement of that dispute. That wing uses the same pretext in arguing that if Egyptian-Israeli relations have reached the so-called state of cold peace, then there is no point in negotiating with the other Arab states to establish comprehensive peace in the region.

It was for all these reasons that Egypt insisted that it would be futile to resort to conciliation and tried to persuade Israel to accept arbitration.

There can be no doubt that the Israeli Government's 13 January 1986 announcement accepting arbitration is considered a positive and constructive step toward the settlement of the dispute, a matter that would reflect positively on relations between the two countries and create better circumstances for participation in efforts to ensure the success of attempts to establish peace in the region.

It is worth noting here that acceptance of the principle of arbitration necessitates agreement on the terms of arbitration because the absence of such agreement would empty the arbitration principle of its content.

If agreemnent is reached on arbitration terms it would include, among many other details, definition of the dispute over land markers, the method of selecting the arbitrator or arbitrators, the documents to be submitted to them, the arbitration board's method of work and, other such things that are determined through negotiations between the two states.

The Israeli Government's statement said that the arbitration board should, after its formation, be given 8 months to try to find a solution to the dispute "by other means." I believe that giving the arbitration board a task that does not fall within the realm of its jurisdiction means introducing a new formula in harmony with the nature of the Israeli Government's coalition. Let us, therefore, cast our minds back a little. About 3 months ago, and at the suggestion of the Israeli Government, Egypt agreed to the formation of two committees, working in parallel concurrently for a period of 4 to 6 weeks, one to draw up arbitration terms and the other to try to settle the dispute by "other means," so that if the latter achieved no results the former would by then have drawn up the arbitration terms that would be put into effect as soon as the Israeli Government accepted the principle of arbitration. Two meetings were, in fact, held to discuss implementation of that before the recent Israeli Government statement was issued. That [Israeli] position is quite different from the proposal now submitted by Israel suggesting that as a first stage the arbitration board should try to settle the dispute by "other means." This is a one-sided proposal to which Egypt is not committed because it contradicts the previous agreement providing for the formation of the two committees. That is why negotiations should be held between two sides on this matter.

I also want to say that since conciliation is not binding to either side, how could it be assigned to an arbitration board whose decisions are binding on both sides? I personally believe that it is preferable to implement what had already been agreed upon which is the formation of two committees, the first to draw up the arbitration terms and the other to try, for a period of 4 weeks, to find a solution by other means and if it fails the dispute should be settled through arbitration.

I have mentioned this point in order to explain that all 14 points in the Israeli statement are subject to negotiation between the two countries, not just points 4-14 as stipulated in the Israeli statement.

I have already said that the acceptance of the principle of arbitration is a positive and constructive step but it is at the same time an implementation of the 25 April 1982 agreement. That means that the Israeli government has now honored its commitment under that agreement and under the peace treaty, not made a concession that warrants Egyptian concessions in return.

Since the arbitration board's decision would be binding on both sides and, regardless of whose favor it turns out to be in, the provisions of the normalization agreements regulating relations between the two sides in various fields would then apply to Tabah. Tabah cannot be an exception as suggested by Article 7 of the Israeli statement on measures that Israel proposes for Tabah after arbitration.

I also believe that the 25 April 1982 agreement confines the dispute to two Tabah land markers. Therefore, the Israeli Government's call for the introduction of more border markers (about 15 of them) should be subject to negotiation with Egypt, but such a process would only prolong the arbitration and we want to settle this dispute quickly.

2. Reactivation of Egyptian-Israeli realtions:

Relations between the two sides are regulated by the normalization agreements signed after the peace treaty. All these agreements have been made public, and it should be pointed out that they were based on mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and on the principle that there should be no concessions or privileges for one side at the expense of the other. It was agreed to establish normal relations based on the principle of equality. The Israeli side knows very well that the oil agreement, for example, which is one of the most important agreements signed, does not specify quantities or prices and it does not commit Egypt to a timetable, but its implementation has proceeded normally and satisfactorily.

It should be pointed out that the normalization agreements leave it to each side to determine its own interests in the various fields of implementation. After the signing of the agreements special committees were formed to draft implementation of any of the normalization agreements and the rest of these agreements. The different activities and circumstances governing these agreements make interlinked implementation impossible.

Relations between the two countries did proceed normally and Egypt had no intention of cooling these relations, but the Israelis should realize that the [cooling of relations] was a reaction to Israeli actions. Israel's invasion and occupation of Arab territory in Lebanon ran contrary to the commitment to peace and withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Israel then applied its iron fist policy in the occupied territories of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and southern Lebanon and at the same time expanded its building of settlements in provocative sites. It also mistreated the Palestinians in the occupied territories in violation of Israel's earlier agreement to promote trust. In the meantime, negotiations on Tabah dragged on and on and although it was clear to both sides that the dispute could not be settled through negotiations Israel refused to move on to the second stage in accordance with the 25 April 1982 agreement.

Egypt reacted to these actions and it recalled its ambassador; relations were affected to the point of being described as cool. Egypt neither planned nor perpetrated that. The real motivator was the extremist right wing in Israel. That wing forgot the causes and used the reaction as a pretext for furthering its policies opposed to the peace process and improvement of relations between the two countries.

I believe that reactivation of relations requires above all that Israel reconsider its hardline policy that led to Egypt's reaction. If that happens and if the atmosphere between the two countries changes then implementation of the normalization agreements would, without any amendments, be sufficient to reactivate relations between them. Israel's call for a timetable, for example, is something alien to the normalization agreements as I have already pointed out and it is impossible to link implementation of these agreements. We must here state that [Israeli Prime Minister] Mr Peres created a suitable atmosphere when he decided to withdraw from Lebanon, promised to improve conditions of the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, worked for acceptance of the principle of arbitration, and endeavored to boost the peace process in the region.

There is no doubt that reactivation of relations between the two countries under the circumstances I have mentioned would reflect on the media climate in both countries. It should be pointed out here that not once in its history has Egypt been fanatical, hostile to any religion or race, or anti-Semitic. It should also be noted that the information media is influenced by events, practices, and policies, particularly the provocative ones. We should here perhaps ask: What should the Egyptian media reaction have been to such Israeli practices as the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the invasion of Lebanon and siege of Beirut and giving a free hand to those who committed the Sabra and Shatila massacres, and the horrors of that war? Even after the withdrawal from Lebanon Israel still considers any Lebenese action against the army of southern Lebanon, which is attached to Israel, an aggression against Israel justifying entry of Israeli forces into Lebanese villages with the aim of retaliation.

Furthermore, what about the provocative practices of such Knesset members as Meir Kahane and what about the recent attitude of the group of Knesset members in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, the previous armed attack on worshippers, and the excavations that threaten the safety of the Al-Aqsa Mosque?

The extremist wing in Israel is responsible for these practices. It always forgets it own actions but raises hell over the Egyptian media reactions to these actions. It gathers these reactions and disseminates them in Israel and the world to turn Israeli and world public opinions against Egypt and uses every pretext to call for an end to hostile propaganda.

I frankly and rightly say this to the Israeli officials: If you want to stop what you call the hostile Egyptian media then you must, from a position of responsibility, stop the provocative practices.

Improvement of the media climate cannot be achieved on the basis of point 13 of the Israeli Government's statement, which says that the two sides should seek to ban hostile information. It can be achieved if both sides stop the provocative practices that lead to such hostile information.

This takes us to the Ra's al-Burqa' incident, which has been exploited by the Israeli extremist wing in a manner antagonistic to Egypt. It was an isolated incident and it was neither planned nor inspired by any official or unofficial side. The man involved, by his own admission, did not know that the people he shot at were Israelis. The responsible authorities in the area of the incident did everything they could to provide the necessary first aid. The official authorities sent condolences to the families of the victims and the culprit was interrogated and referred to trial under the law. The sentence was then announced. All the measures taken cannot be faulted and they were taken in accordance with the law.

I ask here: Why do the Israeli media persist in their exploitation of this incident — which could happen in any country — to create a hostile atmosphere not conducive to improving relations between the two countries?

I paused for a long time at point 12 of the Israeli Government statement. I can only say that what it says is a distortion of facts and is in excess of what should have been stated in that statement.

Egypt does not need anyone to tell it to ban the presence of terrorists or terrorist activity against other states and their nationals. Egypt's history confirms that this has always been Egypt's popular and official position. Egypt will never permit terrorism. Not only has it condemned terrorism, it did not allow it against the Israelis even before the peace agreement was signed.

Egypt does not believe in killing unarmed civilians, not only because it is an inhuman act but also because Egypt believes that such acts would never contribute to a solution of any problem.

I also emphasize that Egypt will never allow recruitment or training of terrorists, nor will it allow planning for or financing of any act of terrorism or allow the presence of any terrorist organization on its territory. Furthermore, I can confirm that no Egyptian, whether in a position of responsibility or not, has supported or practiced terrorism. Although Egypt has recently suffered from terrorism, it has refused to resort to indiscriminate retaliation or retaliation against innocent people.

I believe that the fight against terrorism should be waged through an international agreement that would define terrorism and its methods and prohibit the practicing, financing, planning, and training related to it. It should also name the sides that should supervise its implementation and the penalty for violating the agreement, and state how the penalty should be carried out, in addition to other legal matters related to this extremely important issue.

3. Return of the Egyptian ambassador.

As has already been pointed out, the Egyptian ambassador was recalled as a reaction to what Israel had done. Now that Israel has withdrawn from Lebanon, is working for better treatment of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, has accepted the principle of arbitration, and is about to enter the phase of negotiations to agree on arbitration details and reactivation of relations, if agreement is reached on that and bearing in mind the Israeli declarations about moving ahead with the peace process, there will be no obstacles preventing the return of the Egyptian ambassador.

I have great confidence in Egypt's high policy, its awareness and deep sense of the supreme national interests, and its negotiating ability to solve the outstanding problems between thw two countries.

Mubarak Visits France, Meets With Officials

For reportage on the visit to France by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his delegation, including his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 30 January Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

SFRY President To Visit Egypt 3-6 Feb

NC300956 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The SFRY president will pay an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt in response to an invitation from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The visit is scheduled from 3 to 6 February.

U.S. Veto of UN Resolution on Al-Aqsa Issue Noted

JN310631 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0600 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] In the UN Security Council the United States has vetoed a draft resolution which was backed by the Arabs regretting Zionist violations of the sanctity of Islamic holy places in occupied Jerusalem. Some 13 states, including Britain, France, and Australia, supported a draft resolution that describes Zionist provocations in occupied Jerusalem as a serious obstacle to just and lasting, comprehensive peace in the Middle East and a threat to world peace and security. Thailand abstained in the vote.

Further Reportage on Fighting With Iran

Communique No 2,100

JN301718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,100 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help and the determination of those faithful men who are stationed in positions of glory and honor, Iraq will remain proud and triumphant and the Iraqis will remain glorious, resolute, and able to crush the evil designs which the tyrant Iranian rulers are harboring against great Iraq, the country of progress and prosperity.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our formations opened artillery and mortar fire on enemy units opposite our forces in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps, inflicting 11 casualties and destroying 2 boats and 3 ammunition dumps.

2. Our forward units in the VII Army Corps sector pounded enemy concentrations, engineering works, and gun emplacements, killing three, destroying one bulldozer and one medium machinegun emplacement, and damaging one excavator.

3. One medium machinegun emplacement and one infantry position were destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

4. The criminal enemy shelled the Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 January 1986

Main Khark Oil Station Closed

JN301651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] London — The Lloyds insurance company has said that the Iraqi bombing of the oil pumping station near Ganaveh last week has led to the closing of the main oil station on Khark Island.

In a report today, Lloyds said that the amount of the damage to the station is not known, adding that the process of transferring Iranian oil from Khark has been completely halted.

Citing Arab Gulf oil industry sources, Lloyds said that the Iranian authorities are incapable of repairing the damage to their hit oil installations because they do not have the basic equipment or the necessary spare parts to do so.

Lloyds noted that oil tanker operators say that Iran is no longer looking for tankers for shuttle trips between Khark and Sirri, proving Iraqi claims that Iranian oil exports have been affected by Iraqi air raids.

Lloyds referred to Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi's statement in which he said that Iran's announcement on reducing oil production was basically prompted by the great damage the Iraqi air raid inflicted on Iranian oil installations.

Talks Result in Action Agreement With PLO

JN300955 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic
30 Jan 86 pp 1, 39

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Prime Ministry yesterday morning in the presence of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. An expanded meeting was then held under His Majesty King Husayn.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held a 1-hour meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his office at the Prime Ministry yesterday morning. During the meetings between the Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Palestinian side led by Yasir 'Arafat, an agreement was reached on a new formula for joint action based on the Amman agreement for the sake of achieving U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self- determination as well as guaranteeing the convening of an international conference and implementing the decisions that will be reached in order to bring about a comprehensive political settlement.

The two sides also agreed on the need to work together to further clear the Arab atmosphere in order to unify all efforts and energies to serve the Palestine question and foil the Zionist enemy schemes. It is possible that an important statement will be issued defining the course of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian action.

Papers Comment on 'Arafat Peace Conference Talks

SAWT AL-SHA'B Report

JN310831 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
31 Jan 86 pp 1, 15

[By Therese Haddad]

[Text] Throughout 4 days of intensified talks between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides, three rounds of which were led by His Majesty King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, there has been concentration on ways to convene an international peace conference which will be joined by the parties concerned by the conflict and the five big powers that are permanent UN Security Council member states. The Council of Ministers held a session at noon yesterday during which Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i acquainted the Council with the talks between King Husayn and Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat this week as well as the stage these talks have reached.

Jordanian and Palestinian sources were unanimous that the two sides agreed to exert efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Zionist conflict based on the mechanism of the Amman agreement and within the framework of an international conference, considering that the lapse of time does not serve the cause of peace. Although nothing official has been issued on the results of the talks, in which more than one party participated, it seems that all issues are still topics of discussion and consideration in light of a number of proposals and counterproposals. The sources pointed out that several ideas and proposals were made during the talks, but an agreement concerning arrangements for convening an international conference has not been reached yet.

Informed sources pointed to the possibility of a visit to the region in the next few days by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to renew discussion on the possibility of pushing the peace process forward in light of what was mentioned regarding U.S. and Israeli acceptance of the idea of an international peace conference.

'Arafat made a tour in Amman yesterday, Thursday, during which he met with a number of Palestinian personalities to discuss all aspects of the situation. Intensified Palestinian meetings began yesterday evening to discuss all aspects of the situation in the Palestinian arena. Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf returned to Amman from Rabat yesterday following a brief visit. He brought a message from King Hassan II to the Palestinian leadership containing Morocco's support for the Jordanian-Palestinian efforts and its readiness to exert every effort to convene an international peace conference.

Jordanian-Palestinian talks are expected to resume today to wind up the final results of this round. *SAWT AL-SHA'B* has learned that, in the wake of the talks, Jordan will begin intensified diplomatic activity on the Arab and international levels with the aim of explaining the dimensions of the situation and polarizing support for any agreement that is reached between the parties concerned.

AKHBAR AL-USBU' Commentary

JN300908 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic
30 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — Jordan is scheduled to make a large scale diplomatic move in the Arab and international arenas to push forward peace efforts on the basis of recongizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and achieving Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. This move is aimed at acquainting all countries with the results of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks and stressing the need to make the PLO take part in all peace steps within the framework of an international conference.

Moreover, Jordan will endeavor to obtain the big powers' guarantee of a comprehensive just settlement as well as recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their land and homeland's soil. It is expected that the Jordanian move will begin with a summit between His Majesty King Husayn and Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak together with Jordanian contacts with Arab and other foreign countries with the aim of obtaining international support for the Arab stand.

Jordan, Egypt Sign Investment Company Protocol

JN290820 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
29 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Jordan and Egypt Tuesday formally laid down the ground work for the establishment of a joint

investment and development company with a capital of $50 million to be shared equally by the two countries.

Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Muhammad al-Saqqaf and Mr. Midhat 'Abdul 'Aziz, under secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, signed a protocol defining the statutes and bylaws for the projected company which is to have a 50-year mandate.

The company will undertake joint investment projects, issue bonds to be marketed in Egypt and Jordan and will market its products in both countries.

According to the protocol, the projected company will have its headquarters in Amman. Its eight-member board of directors will represent both countries and will function for two years with the company's director to be appointed by Egypt and assisted by a management board which is to meet every two months.

According to the statute, the minister of industry and trade in Jordan and the minister of planning and international cooperation of Egypt should supervise the General Assembly meetings of the company. Also, the General Assembly should take the necessary steps for bringing the company into being.

Under the provisions of the protocol, the General Assembly will have to meet annually to discuss the company's activities and financial position and other matters concerning the distribution of dividends and endorsing new projects. But extraordinary meetings could take place when the situation requires.

At the signing ceremony Mr. al-Saqqaf expressed satisfaction with Jordanian-Egyptian economic and trade cooperation and said that Jordan will benefit through its cooperation with Egypt in implementing its economic projects. Mr. 'Abdul 'Aziz said that Egypt was concerned with setting up this company because it will boost bilateral cooperation.

The projected company, he said, will first set up a fishing company with a $10 million capital, shared equally by the two sides. Mr. 'Aziz continued that the company, which will be based in Alexandria in Egypt, will help both countries attain self-sufficiency in salt water fish and will not compete with the existing fishing industries in both countries.

South Korean Diplomat Reported Kidnapped

NC310740 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] To Chae-song, second secretary at the South Korean Embassy, was kidnapped today at 0840 [0640 GMT] near the Spanish Embassy in the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area, in the vicinity of Summerland. The kidnapping was reported to Colonel Munir Ma'luli, head of the security organ in charge of the embassies.

Abductors From Hizballah

NC311031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The fate of South Korean diplomat To Chae-song, who was kidnapped by gunmen in the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area this morning, is still unknown. According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, a senior ministerial official in West Beirut, an official security source, and non-Lebanese sources all assert that the abductors belong to Hizballah.

Release of Kidnapped NBC Employees Reported

NC310613 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] A foreign news agency has cited a spokesman for the U.S. television network NBC as saying that the abductors of photographer Milhim Hunayn and driver Yusuf 'Awwad, who work for the NBC bureau in Beirut, released them at 2115 yesterday. The two NBC employees were kidnapped on 17 December 1985. According to the spokesman, the men were well treated by their captors.

Maronite Group Meets Al-Jumayyil, To Visit Syria

NC301938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] At a meeting with a delegation representing the independent Maronite group of deputies this evening, President Amin al-Jumayyil discussed current political and security developments. It has been learned that an independent Maronite delegation will leave for Damascus on 1 February to meet with Syrian officials and review recent developments.

Phalangist Party Opposes Anti-President Campaigns

NC301601 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Phalangist Party political bureau held its weekly meeting today under the chairmanship of Dr Elie Karamah. A statement was issued after the meeting, calling for renewed dialogue among the Lebanese, the attainment of national accord, and the speedy implementation of the necessary reforms. The bureau declared its opposition to the campaigns against the presidency, adding that the resignation of the president is unlikely to take place, whatever pressures and methods may be brought to bear.

The Phalangist Party expressed satisfaction at the statement issued by the Bkirki conference. This could form the basis for a comprehensive Christian conference, to prepare the ground for a national conference in which all Lebanese sects would participate.

Israeli Warplanes Fly Over Beirut 31 Jan

NC310818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier over the capital at 1000 this morning.

'Resistance' Retaliates for Israeli Raid

NC301448 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The National Resistance Front has announced that in retaliation for the Israeli raid on eastern Sidon, its fighters carried out a concentrated and violent rocket attack at dawn today against positions held by the occupation forces on Al-Salihani Hill. The Front said that fires broke out in the post, and that two military helicopters were used to evacuate a number of dead and wounded soldiers from the position.

Further on Amal, Paslestinian Fighting in Camps

Gunfire Heard in Shatila

NC301322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] There is guarded calm on all combat lines in Beirut, the southern suburb, and the mountain, apart from intermittent exchanges of fire on the 'Alayh, Dahr al-Wahsh, and 'Arayya lines. Bursts of gunfire were heard in the Shatila camp at noon today. Gunmen remain on a state of alert.

Amal Massed Around Camps

NC301440 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Extreme tension prevails in the Palestinian camps as a result of an outbreak of fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen this afternoon. It has has been reported that Amal gunmen have been massed around the camps and a state of alert declared inside. This follows the discovery of the bodies of 6 Palestinian students who were kidnapped by the Amal movement.

Amal Denies Killing Students

NC301732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Camps security coordination committee sources say that efforts are underway to bring the situation in the Sabra and Shatila camps under control. The situation deteriorated in the camps at 1430 today, when there were clashes involving the use of various types of weapons.

Internal security forces sources reported that fighting resumed at 1720 today. Amal movement sources stated this evening that the clashes have gradually begun to subside. The camps coordination committee is trying to bring the situation under control.

Gunmen appeared at the Shatila camp at 1430 today after shots were heard within the camp at 1410.

Meanwhile, an Amal movement official source this evening denied reports that members of the movement had killed a number of Palestinian students. The source said that the reports are fabricated, unfounded, and inconsistent with the movement's principles.

Cease-Fire Declared

NC302058 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] A guarded calm has prevailed in the Shatila Camp since 1930, when a comprehensive cease-fire took effect. The coordination committee announced the cease-fire after its members arrived in the camp at 1815.

13 Reported Killed

NC310704 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Tension between Amal and Palestinian militiamen continued in the Sabra and Shatila camps with the two sides exchanging sniper fire through the night.

The Amal movement massed armored vehicles on the outskirts of both camps while Palestinians responded by reinforcing their positions inside.

It was reported late last night that tension had spread to the Burj al-Barajinah camp, where intermittent gunfire was heard. According to well-informed sources, 13 people were killed in yesterday's fighting.

Amal Paper Discusses Islamic Rule in Country

NC310820 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The Amal movement has presented a paper to the African Continental Conference recently held in Sierra Leone under the sponsorship of the Lebanese World Cultural League. According to the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY the paper is titled, "How Islam Will Rule Lebanon," and reviews Lebanon's history, constitution, and current administrative and economic affairs. It also discusses the geographical distribution of Muslims and the role of Shi'ites in the country.

The paper addresses the question of whether Islamic revolution can succeed in Lebanon; it recounts the obstacles to this objective and tells how to overcome them.

Libyan Official Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

JN301440 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the leadership of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, arrived in Damascus this afternoon carrying a message for President Hafiz al-Azad from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

On arrival, Major al-Khuwaylidi expressed Libya's great appreciation for the pan-Arab stand of Syria and its militant people alongside the Libyan people in resisting and confronting the concentrations of the U.S. fleets off the Libyan coast.

Received by Al-Assad, Khaddam

JN301857 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan 1 September Revolution Command Council, and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, Libyan Secretary of the People's Committee for Planning, Economy, and Petroleum,this evening. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib attended the meeting.

Major Al-Khuwaylidi conveyed to the president a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and the provocative U.S. moves. The president stressed Syria's stand alongside the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in face of the U.S. threats.

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi and Fawzi al-Shakshuki this evening. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the situation in the region.

Party Condemns U.S. Maneuvers Near Libya, Korea

JN301439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — A responsible source in the Foreign Relations Bureau of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has stated the following:

The party's National Command is following the tense situations in the Mediterranean basin and the Korean peninsula, the former the result of the deployment of U.S. fleets off the Libyan coast and the aggressive U.S. threats to the Libyan Arab people. The command is also following preparations for large-scale joint maneuvers by U.S. and South Korean forces, the so-called (Keen Pride) - 86 in South Korea, involving all sorts of sophisticated weapons, which constitutes the threat of aggression against the PDRK.

Our party strongly condemns and denounces these suspect, imperialist, and reactionary moves directed against sister Libya and the friendly Korea, which is struggling for peaceful, independent unification of the Korean homeland. Our Party believes that these suspect moves, which are performed under the cover of ordinary military maneuvers, are part of the U.S. imperialist policy aimed at spreading hegemony through the threat of force and the display of power in various parts of the world.

Our party expresses unlimited support for the fraternal Libyan people and voices our strong solidarity with the friendly people of the DPRK in their struggle to confront aggression and defend their territories. Our party urges the international community and all peace-loving forces to unite against the imperialist policy of aggression which strains the international atmospvere and threatens peoples' security and world peace in order to realize its aims of hegemony and domination.

AL-BA'Th Condemns U.S., Israeli 'Intransigence'

JN310739 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "It is Time To Reply to U.S. -Zionist Intransigence," *AL-BA'TH* says: The provocative U.S. maneuvers in the Mediterranean directed against the Libyan Jamahiriyah are supposed to end today. the question many observers are asking is: Will Washington officially withdraw its concentrationsfrom the Mediterranean, or will it continue its threats and provocations against Libya and the entire Arab nation? The reply came quickly yesterday from the U.S. capital itself. Reports cited official sources as saying that 6th Fleet units will remain in the Mediterranean although the maneuvers have officially ended.

Here merges the new factor that has been revealed recently with deliberate timing: Israel's participation in the U.S. maneuvers, coupled with intensive enemy air activity over the Red Sea. All signs thus confirm that an aggression will take place against more than one area in the Arab homeland.

The newspaper adds: Amid these signs, the Arab League Council began its emergency session yesterday to discuss the U.S. threats and means of confronting them. The Council session is facing a major challenge which must be confronted by practical measures, the minimum of which must be a practical reply to the so-called economic sanctions. This is the reply which will confirm determination to confront any possible military adventure. It is time we adopted a firm stand against U.S.-Zionist instransigence.

Peres Interviewed, Assesses Recent European Trip
TA311010 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Orli Azulay-Katz on 30 January; place not given]

[Text] "As far as I am concerned, the meeting with Mubarak can take place at any time. I did not stipulate conditions for the meeting. The meeting is intended to clarify matters, not to say amen to them." Prime Minister Shim'on Peres made these remarks yesterday in an interview with *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*, following his return from his European trip. "As for Husayn, I believe the monarch is aware of the inevitable conclusion that he has to advance toward peace. Neither of us does the other any favors, and in any event, favors cannot serve as foundations. Each of us acts according to his national interests, and the king has already declared more than once that Jordan's national interest is to take steps toward a dialogue with Israel."

Today Shim'on Peres will meet with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in order to report to him on his trip.

Azulay-Katz: Murphy will soon come to our region on a shuttle mission. What do you actually expect from this mission of his?

Peres: Murphy is supposed to bring me Jordan's answer about beginning negotiations. This is the main point.

Azulay-Katz: Do you share the U.S. Administration's optimism which talks about an international conference as early as March?

Peres: I have never specified any dates. It is desirable that the negotiations begin as soon as possible.

Azulay-Katz: In London, you experienced an embarrassing moment: On the day that you arrived there, Husayn left....

Peres: I actually quite understood him. Whenever the two of us are in the same capital city, irrelevant speculations emerge. Therefore, his move was actually understandable in my eyes.

Azulay-Katz: For many years Israel has been holding secret contacts with Husayn. During all this time, Husayn did not make even one move toward Israel. Why do you think that this time he will?

Peres: Your description is imprecise. It is a fact that the bridges are open, and that the two countries are doing everything to prevent terrorist attacks across the river. Even following the incident this week, the Jordanians immediately made clear the circumstances of the incident. Jordan and Israel have an informal but valuable relationship. Jordan prevents terrorist activity and tries to maintain an open river, as far as the situation allows.

Azulay-Katz: During your trip abroad, harsh criticism in Israel was voiced over 'Ezer Weizman's trip to Cairo. There were those who described his trip as a failure.

Peres: I have no criticism about the trip. What is so bad about holding a meeting even when there is no agreement? This was an attempt by the two men to understand each other, and to keep in touch. If there are some people who talk about failure, then in a week they will not be saying such things.

Azulay-Katz: Do you not feel that lately Mubarak is simply tricking you and the Israeli Government?

Peres: I do not think so. Egypt has to give itself a report on its standing in the world. If it were to appear that Mubarak is trying to trick us, Egypt's status would be damaged. One of the reasons that Israel is looked up to in the world is because we always take the initiative. I do not understand what the criticism is about. What have we lost? I will definitely continue to pursue this line, and I will energetically work to promote my peace initiative.

Azulay-Katz: You left for Europe with great expectations. What, in fact, was achieved on this trip?

Peres: As far as we are concerned, there are three important political fronts: the United States; Europe; and the Soviet Union. We have an outstanding relationship with the United States. In contrast, Europe has been swaying strongly toward the PLO. In Europe there was a feeling of alienation toward Israel, and this trip of mine proved that there is potential for change in the European position. Now, they are doubtful about the PLO, and much more understanding toward Israel.

I must say that I was pleasantly surprised by the warmth shown to me in the friendliness, the openness, and the effort to make this trip a positive one. The Spanish prime minister came to The Hague especially to meet me and to give substance to the renewed relations with Israel. The British cancelled their participation in the Arab boycott. The Germans establsihed a joint fund for research and development with us, something they did not do with other countries. The Dutch took it upon themselves to handle the matters of the EEC and the Soviet Union. The prime ministers appeared with me on public occasions and in news conferences, which is emphasis of a new amount of support for us. We talked about new possibilities of economic cooperation. The media made great efforts to show Israel's positions in a positive light. I met with economic, science, and literary figures. I am not saying that now they agree with us on everything. But this time the greatest support for Israel ever has been achieved.

On PLO, Soviet Role
TA310535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that so far all of Israel's peace moves toward Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon have been unilateral. Speaking at last night's closing session of the World Jewish Congress gathering in Jerusalem, Peres said Israel would continue to offer peace but, he said, it is up to the Palestinians now to make a choice.

[Begin Peres recording] If they are in search of a solution for themselves, they have to take their destiny in their own hands. Terror is painful for Israel, but terror is catastrophic for Arab

and Palestinian life. They have terrorized Arab leadership; they have violated Arab conscience; they have frozen Arab opportunity. By terror, they will achieve nothing; by accomodation and understanding, they may achieve an important part of what they are looking for.

They have to make a choice and if I read their minds correctly, I believe they will make it. And the choice is a very simple one: In between PLO without a solution or a solution without PLO. [end recording]

Prime Minister Peres also said that the Soviet Union cannot take part in Middle East diplomacy unless it restores diplomatic relations with Israel. But, he added, this is not Israel's first priority.

[Begin Peres recording] Not that we said it, but if we shall have a choice between having the Jewish people coming here or having the Russian diplomats being stationed here our preference is beyond doubt: Jews first [applause]. That is our main interest. If the Russians really want to play a role, the role must be constructive. I believe that even from a Russian point of view, if they will continue to play the very same role that they are playing today — namely, one-sided, only on the side of the Arabs, and when they take the side of the Arabs they remain again one-sided, only on the side of the Arabs who belong to the refusal camp, to the rejectionists, to the most militant Arab camp. I say Russia will not be able to continue that way because she will not be able to satisfy their expectations. [end recording]

Shamir Says Arabs Against 'Real Peace'

TA301703 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today in Sha'ar Hanegev that the Arabs are the ones who do not want peace, and we must not blame ourselves on this issue. Our correspondent, 'Ezra Yanuv reports:

[Begin recording] [Yanuv] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was the guest of Kibbutz Sha'ar Hanegev today. During his visit, he answered questions posed by the Negev College students. Among other things, Mr Shamir discussed the issue of Jordan:

[Shamir] This is not a problem between parties today, it is not a problem between the Alignment and the Likud. Let the king of Jordan come and make his suggestions. If one of his suggestions is acceptable to one component of the government, to the Alignment, and is not acceptable to the Likud, then it would become an internal problem. Then we would argue, and perhaps we would turn to the people and hear what they have to say. However, when Husayn has not even entered into negotiations why should we fight among ourselves, why should we accuse one another? The accusations should be directed outward. They do not want negotiations; it is the Arabs who have not sought real peace with us so far. [end recording]

Rabin Criticizes 'Ezer Weizman Trip to Egypt

TA310905 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
31 Jan 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by Yosef Harif and political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] "This is a publicity campaign, not a policy," stated Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, harshly criticizing Israeli actions to organize a summit meeting between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The defense minister discussed the subject with his colleagues following the Cabinet session in which Minister 'Ezer Weizman reported on his trip to Cairo.

"Weizman did not set out on a mission to Cairo on his own accord. It is not fair to place all the responsibility on him simply because the mission failed," Rabin said in the wake of the criticism levelled against Weizman following his meetings with Mubarak.

The defense minister added that if Weizman's mission had been meant to set up a summit between Mubarak and Peres, then "it was a joke."

In Rabin's opinion, the Cabinet should concentrate on formulating the arbitration compromise as part of the package deal aimed at turning a new leaf in Israeli-Egyptian relations. "The subsequent circumstances cast the Alignment in a ridiculous light," he noted.

The defense minister also derided behind-the-scenes contacts to convene an international conference in order to hold negotiations with Joran and the Palestinians. In his view, Israel has made far-reaching concessions on this matter and, as he put it, he is not at all certain that he himself knows everything pertaining to the matter.

The Prime Minister's Office has not commented on these remarks. Uri Savir, the prime minister's communications adviser, said: "I have nothing to say on the matter."

Political correspondent Refa'el Mann adds:

Shim'on Peres and 'Ezer Weizman held a meeting yesterday at the end of which it was announced that the two men intend to go ahead with their efforts to improve relations with Egypt. Weizman gave Peres a detailed report about his visit in Egypt and his talks with President Mubarak, Foreign Minister Al-Majid, adviser Al-Baz as well as former Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The Prime Minister's Office yesterday denied reports alleging that Peres' advisers had criticized Weizman's trip to Cairo. At the same time, senior sources in the Prime Minister's Office admitted that the visit had created exaggerated expectations that a summit between Peres and Mubarak is imminent.

Weizman reported that Mubarak had not absolutely closed the door to the possibility of a summit in the near future.

It was decided that next week, upon Mubarak's return from Europe, Minister Weizman would keep in telephone contact with the Egyptian president's office.

Radio Interviews Egyptian Envoy on Peace Process
JN301131 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0737 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Interview with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Israel Muhammad Basyuni, by Sha'ul Menashe in the "Political Diary" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Sha'ul Menashe] Mr Basyuni, following the Israeli Government decision on solving the Tabah issue and Minister Weizman's meeting with President Mubarak, where do Egyptian-Israeli relations stand now?

[Muhammad Basyuni] Egypt has considered the first clause of the Israeli Government decision on referring the Tabah issue to arbitration as a positive and constructive decision. However, there are other points in the decision that require discussion and examination. Therefore, we invited the Israeli delegation to Cairo to begin the arbitration arrangements. There is no doubt that meetings lead to exchange of opinions and ideas. Therefore, Minister 'Ezer Weizman's visit to Cairo and exchanges of opinions and ideas there have led to further progress in Egyptian-Israeli relations.

[Menahse] Regarding the summit between President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, are there any Egyptian conditions for this summit?

[Basyuni] Actually, there are no conditions. This is because the summit is not an end in itself. The end is the possibility of reaching a solution to the Middle East issue, improving relations, and turning a new page in Egyptian-Israeli relations. Therefore, it is Egypt's view that after signing the arbitration arrangements, or what we term the arbitration compromise, there will be no objection to setting the date and place for the summit. President Mubarak has pledged to the Egyptian people that he will meet with Peres as soon as the Israeli Government refers the Tabah issue to arbitration and the arbitration compromise is reached.

[Menashe] Sir, peace between Egypt and Israel is as we see it today. What does it lack to transform it into a sound, correct, and healthy peace.

[Basyuni] No doubt, negative developments have occurred in the region. These negative developments have adversely affected Egyptian-Israeli relations. The removal of these negative things will definitely have a positive effect on the restoration of normal Egyptian-Israeli relations.

[Menash] Would you explain these negative developments?

[Basyuni] The Lebanese war had a very negative effect on Egyptian-Israeli relations. The practices in the West Bank and Gaza, especially what is taking place in Al-Aqsa Mosque are also considered negative factors affecting Egyptian- Israeli relations. No doubt, the removal of these obstacles will restore normal Egyptian-Israeli relations as I said.

[Menashe] Mr Basyuni, Egypt — government and press — speaks as though all the obstacles to the peace process come from Israel. Do you not think that there are also Arab obstacles to the peace process? Israel is not the only one responsible.

[Basyuni] I believe that the concerned Arab sides have agreed in principle to participate in an international peace conference. Therefore, beginning this conference will, God willing, lead to removing the obstacles and solving the outstanding problems.

[Menashe] Do you think that the PLO, Jordan, and Syria share a unified stand on the international conference? Do King Husayn and President al-Asad maintain the same stand on the international conference?

[Basyuni] In principle, the parties concerned have agreed to attend an international conference. They have also agreed on the principles and ideas in general. As for the details and procedures of the international conference and its subcommittees, this is what is being worked out now by Murphy in his meeting with King Husayn on the one hand and Mr Shim'on Peres on the other, and also in his contacts with Syria in order to know its viewpoints on the measures being taken to hold the international peace conference and on the procedures that will take place in the conference.

[Menashe] It seems to me that there is a contradiction in Egypt's position on peace with Israel and this requires explanation. On the one hand, Egypt seeks to spread peace in the Middle East and to persuade other Arab states to join the peace process but, on the other, peace between Egypt and Israel has been eroded during the past 4 years. Do you not think that Egypt should set the example for the other Arab states through its relations with Israel so as to convince the Arab World that this peace could serve as an example?

[Basyuni] When peace was signed between Egypt and Israel, the aim was absolutely not a separate peace. The aim was that Egyptian-Israeli peace would be the first step toward the achievement of complete and comprehensive just peace in the region. I consider Egyptian-Israeli peace as the first step toward achieving comprehensive peace. Therefore, Egyptian-Israeli peace must be placed in a positive perspective first if is to serve as an example for other peace efforts. We must also bear in mind that Egypt cannot be isolated from events in the region. Egypt interacts with and is affected by the negative developments taking place in the region.

[Menash] Mr Basyuni, a final question. When the Tabah problem is solved in favor of this or that side — this is not important — what would be the Egyptian view of the relations between Egypt and Israel and the peace process in geneva after the solution of thsi problem and the removal of this obstacle?

[Basyuni] No doubt, the solution of the Tabah issue will remove a major obstacle on the path of achieving comprehensive peace and the Middle East peace process and also on the path of Egyptian-Israeli relations. The solution of this problem, God

willing, will turn a new page in Egyptian-Israeli relations and serve as an incentive to achieve comprehensive peace and push the peace process forward.

Three West Bank Residents Deported to Jordan

TA311025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Three residents of Judaea and Samaria were deported to Jordan today. The three were deported in the 'Arraba region.

Our correspondent, Arye Gus, points out that the orders against the three were issued 3 months ago, but were held up because of an appeal to the High Court of Justice. Yesterday the deportees announced that they were cancelling the appeal.

The three who were deported to Jordan are Dr 'Azmi Shu'aybi, formerly deputy mayor of Al-birah; (Al-i-Abu Hilal), from Al-'Ayzariyah; and Hasan 'Abd-al-Jawad, from the refugee camp Al-Duyashah. The deportation order is explained by the fact that they were involved in subversive activity in the service of the Popular Front [organization as heard].

Liberal Party Majority Votes for Merger Wtih Herut

TA302034 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Liberal Party Council this evening voted by a large majority in favor of the proposal to merge with the Herut Movement. Minister Moda'i told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that it is now necessary to wait a few weeks before the Herut Movement institutions approve the proposal, but then the stage of working out the merger will be quick, he said.

Our party affairs correspondent, Amnon Nadav, reports that all the Liberal Party ministers and Knesset members supported Minister Moda'i on this matter.

As for the Herut Movement side, Vice Prime Minister And Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that he is convinced both parties will overcome all the difficulties and will be able to announce the establishment of the Likud Movement soon. The Herut Movement, Minister Shamir said, is united on this matter.

Grenades Thrown in Center of Gaza, No Casualties

TA310900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0842 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] This morning, two hand grenades were thrown in the center of Gaza. One of them exploded. There were no casualties.

Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, reports that IDF forces have begun search operations and have detained several suspects.

AL-QUDS Says U.S. Attitude Main Obstacle to Peace

TA301722 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
30 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "America and the Torpedoing of Efforts and Principles"]

[Text] The United States refused to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in exchange for the PLO's recognition of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. This was reported by news agencies yesterday.

This provides no grounds for amazement since the PLO rejects Resolution 242 because it deals with the Palestinian problem as an issue of refugees only, whereas most of the world's countries and nations acknowledge the political rights of the Palestinian people, and foremost the right to determine their future. If the U.S. refusal proves anything it is that the main obstacle to the peace process in the region lies in this stance adopted both by the United States and Israel. We do not deem it necessary now to clarify the steps taken by the Arabs, together with the PLO, in order to surmount the obstacles on the road to the establishment of peace.

The world has acknowledged that the road to peace must pass through the point of self-determination for the Palestinian people, and even America's European allies have acknowledged this point and have recognized the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future as well as the need for the PLO to participate in all political steps aimed at seeking a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This U.S. position not only means the torpedoing of all efforts exerted at removing the obstacles, but also means that Washington has disavowed the principles that it laid down. In this context, we cannot forget that the principles of President Wilson in 1918 included the right of nations to determine their future — these principles that are inalienable and cannot be applied to one nation without being applied to other nations. The Arab nation must be totally aware that the United States is not an impartial side to the conflict but rather an actual Israeli partner. The accuracy of this statement cannot be disputed by any party who so much as casts a single glance at U.S. positions and practices regarding Arab rights in general and Palestinian rights in particular.

We believe that it is not possible to confront the U.S.-Israeli obduracy in light of the fragmentation and differences witnessed in the Arab and Palestinian arena. It is these very factors that allow and encourage the United States to continue with its biased positions that deny the Arab and Palestinian rights. However, no matter the ingenuity and abilities of U.S. foreign policy makers, if they continue to ignore the Palestinian people's right to self-determination they must realize fully that they are pushing the entire region toward the abyss of instability and insecurity.

Nigeria Deports 3,437 Illegal Aliens

AB302220 Dakar PANA in English 1808 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Lagos, 30 Jan (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria deported 3,437 illegal immigrants last month, the *GUARDIAN* newspaper reported today, quoting an official of the immigration department.

According to the report, Libyans topped the list with 1,998, followed by Ghana 695, Togo 216, Niger 212 and Benin Republic 182.

Countries which had between 30 and 40 deportees are Burkina Faso, Guinea and Ivory Coast while Senegal, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Chad, Uganda and Zaire, each had fewer than 10.

Philippines, Britain, India, Israel, Lebanon, Palestine and Turkey had one illegal immigrant each, the report said.

The official said that the illegal immigrants entered the country with visitors visas but decided to stay when they found conditions favourable.

There was an expulsion of illegal immigrants from Nigeria in 1983 and 1894.

BADEA To Continue Cooperation With ICDCS

AB301258 Dakar PANA in English 0935 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 30 Jan (PANA) — The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, BADEA, has affirmed its readiness and willingness to continue its cooperation with ICDCS the organisation grouping Sahelan countries. The declaration was made in a BADEA press [word indistinct] yesterday by BADEA's legal counsel, Dr Hassan Ahmed, at the seventh ICDCS summit conference.

My presence in Dakar to attend the ICDCS summit conference on behalf of Dr Chedly Ayari, BADEA's president, bears testimony to BADEA's commitment to cooperation with the Sahelian countries, he said. He said from its first year of operation BADEA has given priority to Sahelian countries. The bank has undertaken several contracts with the ICDCS Executive Secretary and has carried out several studies on ways to foster BADEA/ICDCS cooperation. He said, it is within this framework of Afro-Arab cooperation that BADEA had prepared a study on the prospects of the Sahel to the year 2000. He added that total Arab aid to the Sahel between 1973 and mid-1985 amounted to 3195.2 million U.S. dollars of this amount 3047.3 million dollars was granted on highly concessional terms.

Dr Omar [not further identified] said that between 1975, BADEA extended 174 million dollars by way of concessional project loans. He said he hoped that the outcome of the ICDCS meeting, which began on Tuesday and ended yesterday, would lead to intensified efforts by ICDCS members, to develop the region. ICDCS is the intergovernmental standing committee for the struggle against drought in the Sahel. The eight heads of state of member-countries meet every two years. In 1984, Burkina Faso, Mali, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Senegal, Mauritania, Niger, and Chad met in Niamey. This year's Dakar summit admitted Guinea-Bissau as its ninth member. The 1983 summit will be held in the Chadian capital Ndjamena.

Briefs

FRG NEWS AGENCY AID — Nairobi Jan 24 — West Germany is to finance the building of national news agencies in seven countries in east and southern Africa at a cost of 440,000 U.S. dollars to improve the flow of information between urban and rural areas in those countries. A press statement reaching the KENYA NEWS AGENCY said the new project was approved by the inter-governmental council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (I.P.D.C.) during its meeting at UNESCO's Paris Headquarters. The countries are Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, plus the island states of Madagascar, Mauritius, and the Seychelles. These countries will take part in a two-year programmmeof activities based on a successful project already carried out in west Africa and will concentrate on training local manpower and building infrastructure. [Excerpt][*Nairobi KNA in English 0930 GMT 24 Jan 86 EA*]

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives PDRY Deputy Prime Minister

LD301919 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] It is worth noting that President Chadli Bendjedid today received Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, deputy chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, who handed to him a message from Yemeni President Abu Bakr al-'Attas.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Saudi Envoy, Fahd Message

LD302034 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Brother leader of the revolution this evening received Shaykh 'Ali Messallam, envoy of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of Saudi Arabia, who conveyed to the brother leader a message from King Fahd.

USSR Said Supporting Libya in U.S. Confrontation

LD301227 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1140 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jan (JANA) — The secretary of the Affairs of People's Committees at the General People's Congress this morning had a meeting with the chairman of the Soviet-Arab Libyan Friendship Society in Tripoli.

The chairman of the Soviet-Arab Libyan Friendship Society has affirmed that the USSR stands on the side of the Arab Libyan people in its confrontation with the U.S. imperialist threats and provocations. He has also condemned the U.S. military maneuvers off the Arab Libyan coast, describing them as terrorist maneuvers seeking to derogate the security and independence of the Arab Libyan people.

During the meeting, the chairman of the Soviet-Arab Libyan Friendship Society also said that the USSR has decided on the removal of all nuclear weapons and medium range missiles before the end of the year 2000. [sentence as received]

He also said that a program of cooperation has been prepared between the Arab Libyan-Soviet and Soviet-Arab Libyan Friendship Societies in various fields which will be carried out in the future. The meeting was attended by the secretary of the Friendship Societies Bureau at the People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, and the Soviet ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Challenger Crew Families

LD301849 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jan (JANA) — The brother commander of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi yesterday sent a cable of condolences and sympathy to the families of the victims of the U.S. space shuttle *Challenger* which exploded immediately after take-off, in which he said: I consider these victims as victims of imperialist greed, as Reagan wants to (?seize) space, and that the purpose of the space program was imperialist military expansion.

In his cable, al-Qadhdhafi added that Reagan was deceiving the miserable innocent Americans for the sake of realizing imperialist ambitions at a time when over 30,000 are in the u.s. capital without work.

Foreign Liaison Secretary Meets With Morroccan

LD301848 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1825 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 30 Jan (JANA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison met his Moroccan counterpart in Tunis at noon today. During the meeting, the two men reviewed the latest developments in the Arab situation and the American threats to the Libyan Arab people. They affirmed the need for the adoption of a united Arab stand in the face of these threats.

Banghazi Demonstrations Protest U.S. 'Threats'

LD301902 Tripoli JANA in English 1801 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Bayan Al-Awal, Jumada Awal 18, Jan.30 JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — This morning, the masses of the trade and skillfull production congresses in Al-Bayan Al-Awal city - Banghazi - took to the streets in a march of anger and challenge against the U.S. provocations and conspiracies plotted against the Libyan Arab people. The march roamed the city streets carrying green flags and portraits of the leader chanting in praise of the great Al-Fatah and its civilised accomplishments.

The march's masses issued a statement confirming that the U.S. threats and fleets' build up opposite the Libyan coast "'will not do anything but increase our determination and insistence to confront challenge with challenge, force with force and adhere to the historic leadership of the great Al-Fatah revolution". They confirmed their determination to form suicide squads to destroy the enemy. They also declared their determination to exert every effort for the enhancing of the production capability on various sites.

Tripoli Reports on Arab League Emergency Session

LD310104 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The foreign ministers of the member-countries of the Arab League yesterday held an emergency meeting at the League's headquarters in the Tunisian capital to study the U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah and the U.S. economic measures which Reagan has ordered imposed on the Jamahiriyah.

The Arab League adopted a resolution condemning the U.S. provocations against the Jamahiriyah, and in which it expressed its solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah against the U.S. blockade measures, and it warned America against continuing its provocations against the Jamahiriyah, and called on it to stop these provocations. The resolution called on the Arab countries to adhere to supporting the Jamahiriyah in its confrontation with the U.S. threats and blockade measures. It also called for the Arab countries to call on the UN Security Council to hold a meeting to look into the U.S. threats to the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The secretary of the people's committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed that the U.S. threats to the Jamahiriyah are not directed just against the Libyan Arab people, but also against all Arabs who reject imperialist schemes. In a speech to the opening session of the Arab League foreign ministers meeting, he pointed out that the U.S. Government is the enemy of all Arabs because it finance Zionist terror against them.

He stressed that the Zionist terrorism will not force the Libyan Arab people to abandon their principled stances toward the international liberation causes, with the cause of the Arabs - the cause of the Palestinian people at their forefront.

He called on the Arab countries to unite their efforts and stances in order to confront the U.S. threats. He pointed out that what America is committing today against the Jamahiriyah, it will not hesitate to do against any other Arab regime if that regime rejected the policy of U.S. hegemony.

Djibouti To Support Libya at Arab League Session

LD310845 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Djibouti, Jumada Awal 19, Jan 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Informed sources in Djibouti reported that President Hassan Gouled has given clear instructions to his minister of foreign affairs to stand forcibly and firmly to the side of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign minister which started its sessions at noon yesterday at the Arab League's headquarters in Tunis to discuss the U.S. economic measures against Libya.

SUDAN

Agreement to Resolve Exisitng Problems With Ethiopia

JN311200 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1048 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Jan (SUNA) — Sudan and Ethiopia have agreed to formulate a common strategy to finally and radically solve existing problems between them through dialogue without going into mutual accusations as to who started these problems. This was announced by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub during his meeting last night with the representatives of the news media and chief editors and managing directors of national and party newspapers.

The minister said that the Foreign Ministry has set up a committee of experts to formulate an idea on how to solve these problems. The Ethiopian side will formulate its own idea on how to solve the problems between the two countries. The minister added that conclusions of the Sudanese and Ethiopian sides will constitute the common strategy for tackling these problems and solving them peacefully.

Ayyub said the recent meeting between Transitional Military Council Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam in Djibouti showed a strong desire by the two countries to solve their problems through dialogue and a common strategy. He said that the talks during this meeting centered on the southern Sudan and Eritrea problems.

The foreign minister affirmed that Sudan respects Ethiopia's unity and considers Eritrea an indivisible part of Ethiopia. He said: We are against the division of Ethiopia into small states. We consider Eritrea an internal issue concerning Ethiopia. The minister expressed hope that national and party news media will prepare the atmosphere and the proper background for solving the problems between the two countries.

Regarding the Ethiopian pilot who defected with his plane to Sudan and sought political asylum, the minister said Sudan has already affirmed that it will consider this request in light of the fraternal relations between the two countries. The minister ruled out the possibility of permitting the Ethiopia pilot to hold a news conference in Khartoum, saying that this would conflict with the principle and condition of granting political asylum. The minister criticized reports about Sudan's approval of political asylum for the pilot, saying that this falls under political escalation.

The minister denied that the government has given any assistance or support to the Eritreans. He said: We reject any movement that leads to Eritrea's secession from Ethiopia.

Regarding the repercussions of the current Ugandan situation on Sudan, the minister said: We are rational in our judgment of what is taking place around us. Nonetheless, he said, what has happened in Uganda casts its shadow on the situation in Sudan. The minister pointed out that Sudan is following developments there and has always assured the brothers in Uganda that it is not so concerned about who rules Uganda as much as it is about the stability of the situation there.

Minister Ayyub said that the speech made by the new Uganda president, General Museveni, reflects a new approach. It affirms respect for neighborliness and calls for dialogue among all sides in Uganda in order to solve problems peacefully. The minister said: We support Museveni's call and request all sides to respond to his appeal.

The minister revealed that Sudan is in contact with the Ugandan government and has informed the Uganda brothers that it will not interfere in Uganda and will absolutely not permit any side to interfere in its affairs from Sudanese territory.

The minister denied knowledge of the entry of General Tito Okello, former chairman of the Ugandan Military Council, into Sudan. He said he had heard rumors about Okello's entry into Nimule, a city on the Sudanese-Ugandan border, but there is no

confirmation of these rumors. He explained: If Okello enters, Sudan, we will not allow him to practice any activity from our territory against the Ugandan Government.

On another level, Ibrahim Taha Ayyub stressed Sudan's endeavors to establish balanced relations with the countries of the Western and Eastern blocs. He said: We strive to make our foreign relations balanced as regards the two blocs. In this context, he explained that the USSR's failure to extend aid to overcome the problems of drought and desertification in Usdan has no political significance.

Concerning the issue of reaching an agreement with the IMF, the minister expressed optimism that such an agreement will be reached. He said that there is an emphasis by the government on the need to continue cooperation with the fund. He said he believes that the fund will not declare Sudan unqualified to receive more loans on 3 February, the date set by the fund previously in case an agreement was not reached.

At the end of his meeting with leaders of mass media, Foreign Minister Ayyub asserted that Transitional Military Council Chairman Siwar al-Dhahab's recent visit to Zaire was within the context of Sudan's endeavors to strengthen relations of neighborliness. He noted that this matter is not confined to Zaire alone; A scheduled meeting of the joint ministerial committee between Sudan [words indistinct] and Central Africa on 5 February comes within the same framework.

Ethiopian Pilot Granted Political Asylum

JN301205 Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, JAN 30 (SUNA) — The government of Sudan has consented to offer political asylum right to the Ethiopian pilot Pansha Qondi who recently defected with his military plane to Sudan. The daily *AL-AYYAM* newspaper quoting a military source reported here today that the government examined the causes of his defection. The government has decided to return the plane to Ethiopia, *AL-AYYAM* added. Not to practise any activity against Ethiopia is the prerequisite for the asylum. the daily reported. Lieutenant Colonel Pilot Pansha Qundi last week defected with his military plane to Sudan while being on an official flight from Asmara at the borders with the Sudan, to Addis Ababa.

Eritrean Front Ready To Hold Talks With Ethiopia

JN291038 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 29, (SUNA) — The Eritrean Front has submitted a memorandum to the Transitional Military Council, the Cabinet, the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country and the Sudanese political forces and parties affirming the front's readiness for solving the Eritrean question peacefully through direct dialogue with Ethiopia without any preconditions. The memorandum requested Sudan's participation in current efforts with the Ethiopian Government to accept dialogue, the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* issued here today added.

The memorandum indicated the historical roots of the Eritrean question stressing that the Eritrean revolution represents a patriotic liberation movement and it is not a terrorist or a separatist movement.

The Eritrean Front expressed in its memorandum its satisfaction over the Sudanese people's support to the Eritrean question and hailed Sudan stance towards the Eritrean question dispite the political, economic and security consequencies Sudan suffers as a result of its stance.

On the other hand Transitional Military Council member and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Gen Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil has reiterated yesterday that the Eritrean question is not a bargaining card in Sudan's relations with Ethiopia regarding the south Sudan issue. Sudan does not rende[illegible]y support to the Eritreans and there are not any training centers or Eritrean fighting forces inside Sudan and they did not receive any foreign aid via Sudanese territories, Khalil said.

This [is the] Sudan stance towards the Eritrean question despite Garang's camps inside Ethiopia and its direct and indirect support to him, Khalil concluded.

All Parties Agree to Hold 'Peaceful' Elections

GF310630 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jan (SUNA) — All Sudanese political parties have agreed to make every effort to hold elections in a healthy, peaceful, and democratic atmosphere, and have [illegible]ed not to resort to violence in political conflicts [illegible] to ag[illegible]on a charter that will insure that the elections con[illegible] will be held in a peaceful, civilized, and democratic climate.

This was announced by Major General Kamal Abbashar, the governor of Khartoum, following the meeting he chaired in Khartoum today. The meeting was attended by Faris 'Abdallah Husni, member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC]; 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, attorney general; Lieutenant General 'Abbas Madani, minister of interior; and representatives of all the Sudanese parties.

It was agreed during the meeting that the competent authorities will declare a new fixed and final period for all the parties to hand over their weapons, and that after the expiry of the period the competent authorities will begin to enforce the law and search any place where they suspect arms to be hidden. It was also agreed to stop the publication of vituperations and the exchanges of accusations.

The conferees appealed to all the trade unions to end the unrest and to negotiate so as to reach ideal solutions to the problems of establishing democracy.

The meeting was attended by a representative of the Islamic National Front [INF] (Al-Jabhah al-Qawmiyah Al-Islamiyah). That was the first meeting to include the INF as well as the parties of the grouping [as received]. Previously, the parties of the grouping had boycotted several meetings which the TMC had called for because of the INF's participation.

Defense Minister on Rebel Strength
NC301915 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 Jan (MENA) — Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has emphasized his opposition to the multiplicity of channels used in the dialogue with John Garang, the southern Sudanese rebel leader. The large number of channels has contributed to the Sudanese people's confusion about the question of national reconciliation. He expressed hope that the Sudanese will agree on a mode of dialogue with Garang.

In an interview to be published in the 31 January edition of the magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, the Sudanese defense minister said that the question is one of "principle," and not one of who or which delegation will negotiate with Garang. He indicated that there are prerequisites for any meeting or dialogue with Garang. These include his real desire for talks, and whether he prefers that they be held in Sudan or abroad. It also depends on how much control he has over his forces and on whether he is free to make decisions.

In his interview with *AL-MUSAWWAR*, the Sudanese defense minister explained that John Garang's movement is gradually being transformed from a guerrilla force into a semi-regular army. He said the Sudanese Government has learned that Garang has more than 12 battalions inside the country. A similar number of fighters are being trained at the (Belgham) Camp in Ethiopia.

He pointed out that recent rebel operations against the Sudanese forces in southern Sudan, particularly in the (Karmak) region, have shown that the rebels now possess 160-mm long-range mortars, a new weapon on the battlefield. They also rely heavily on helicopters flown by Ethiopian pilots for transport.

According to the Sudanese defense minister, despite the high number of Sudanese Army casualties recently, the rebels have not managed to overrun a single government position.

Cabinet Discusses Strikes Issue, Media Role
JN301158 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 30 (SUNA) — The issue of strikes the country has witnessed recently loomed high in yesterday's cabinet meeting. Labour and public service minister reported that strikers in most cases had not followed legal procedures. The council agreed the mass media has a role to play in explaining to the people the current economic situation in the country. The council also initially endorsed income, stamp duty.

Investigations Into Sep Coup Attempt Concluded
JN301115 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan, 30 (SUNA) — All committees investigating with the defendants in the last September ethnic attempt have concluded their works and the court for trying these defendants will be formed within the next two weeks, the daily *AL-AYYAM* newspaper quoting a senior military soruce reported here today.

Some citizens with complice with a number of military elements plotted last 27 Sept to topple the government and commit atrocities against the citizens of the national capital after they seized power. Furthermore leader of the Sudanese National Party Phillipe 'Abbas Ghabbush was arrested in that concern and recently set free after signing an undertake promising not to take part in any act against the government.

Omdurman Reports Merger of Two Political Parties
EA302221 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The democratic Peoples' Party, led by Dr ahmad Al-Sayyid Hamad, has been merged with the Democratic Unionist Party, the mother party, with Mr Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani as patron of the joint party and Sharif Zayn al-Abidin al-Hindi as secretary. The two parties issued a statement saying that hte merger is a return to the earlier history of the nationalist movement, whose pillars were established by the late 'Ali al-Mirghani and Isma'il al-Azhari.

The party has been unified in all its political and social activities.

TUNISIA

USSR's Zaytsen Signs Protocol, Departs 29 Jan
LD301402 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis 30 Jan (TAP) — Yevgeniy Zaytsev, USSR deputy minister for culture and chairman of the Soviet-Tunisian Friendship Society left Tunis yesterday afternoon after a week-long official visit. Prior to his departure, Zaytsev said that his visit to Tunisia had led to the signing of a cultural cooperation agreement between the Soviet-Tunisian and Tunisian-Soviet friendship societies, and had enabled him to familiarize himself with the overall growth in Tunisia.

The Soviet guest, who had expressed his gratitude for the great welcome accorded to him and the delegation accompanying him, was seen off by Bechir Ben Slama, minister of cultural affairs, and the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia Vsevolod Kizichenko.

Bourguiba Meets With U.S. General, Delegation
LD310804 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba yesterday met with U.S. General Philip Guss who is heading a delegation from the American Defense Department.

Italian Daily Interviews Foreign Minister
AU301534 Rome ANSA in English 1527 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, January 30 — Consultations among all nations bordering the Mediterranean to outline ways to combat growing terrorism in the area, were among the suggestions made by Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi in an interview

published today by the Rome daily *MESSAGGERO*. Caid es-Sebsi said that Tunisia stood ready for any form of cooperation that would help ease tensions in the Mediterranean and help combat terrorism. Tunisia is especially interested in long-term solutions, he added.

He said he considered "highly practical" a proposal put forward by his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti to the effect that a special European committee be forged to travel to Libya to ascertain first hand whether that nation was involved in the recent explosion of terrorism.

He urged a committment on the part of all states to actively work to combat terrorism. Those who do not respect international laws, must be isolated, he said. The current tension between Libya and the United State damages all of the states of the Maghreb, he continued. Caid es-Sebsi said that the most obvious result of this tension at present is the strengthening of the Soviet hand in the region, which only added to the instability of the Mediterranean, he added.

ETHIOPIA

'Improper' Imperialist Role in PDRY Noted

EA301230 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0915 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From the "Press Review" on a *SERTO ADER* article: "Ensuring the Well-Being of the Revolution of People's Yemen Is Crucial" — publication date not given]

[Text] Heavy loss of life and property has taken place in the PDRY as a result of the chaos created 2 weeks ago. *SERTO ADER* points out that our party and government have made major efforts to contain the large-scale destruction which has occurred as a result of the contradictions between the YSP and among the government leadership. Efforts have also been made to preserve the existence of the legitimate party and government and to preserve the peace of the people of the PDRY which is linked with the everlasting friendship and solidarity of the people of Ethiopia.

SERTO ADER adds that the problem is an external problem for the PDRY and a solution cannot be considered outside the wishes of the people. Nevertheless, says *SERTO ADER*, the attempts by some imperialist circles to present the side led by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which has made considerable contributions to the construction of the country, as having collaborated with reactionary circles and the attempts being made to benefit, even if on a limited scale, from the situation are completely improper.

The paper states that since the attempts today to diminish the sides that have been loyally serving the people of Yemen and to place them in the reactionary camp are not beneficial to socialism, the revolutionaries of the world will have to make joint efforts to contain this.

KENYA

Moi Expresses "Confidence' in Museveni Leadership

EA301648 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya has expressed confidence that under President Yoweri Museveni's leadership, the people of Uganda will now start to enjoy a peaceful life. In a congratulatory message to President Museveni, the Kenyan leader said it is his ardent hope that peace and stability will soon prevail in all regions of Uganda, so that her people may experience the peace and tranquillity they have missed for a long time. He was gratified by Museveni's assurances that the fundamental aspects of the peace agreement they signed in Nairobi last December will continue to form the basis for the Uganda Government's search for peace and stability in the country. Finally, President Moi reaffirmed Kenya's commitment in supporting the untiring efforts of the people of Uganda to bring peace and prosperity to their homeland.

UGANDA

Museveni Appoints New Cabinet Members 30 Jan

Kiekka for Prime Minister

AB301351 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 30 (AFP) — New Uganda President Yoweri Museveni today appointed Samson Kisekka, his top external affairs aide, to be the country's new prime minister, and said that he himself would hold the Defence Ministry portfolio.

Mr. Museveni, who was sworn in as head of state here yesterday, also named a former member of parliament from the Democratic Party, Pontian Mulema, as his finance minister.

Mr Kisekka, a medical practitioner, has up to now served as the top external affairs official in Mr Moseveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM), the political wing of the National Resistance Army (NRA).

The NRA took Kampala from the forces of ousted military ruler Tito Okello on Saturday, and is now reported to control most of Uganda.

Three of four other appointments announced at the same time today went to members of the NRA or of the NRM. Ronald Bata was named minister of state for defence, Eriya Kagegaya was appointed minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office, and Amanya Mushega was named assistant defence minister and NRA political commissar.

Chrispus Kiyonga, the sole former M.P. of the Uganda Patriotic Movement — a group originally set up by Mr Museveni — was named minister of cooperatives and marketing.

Ministerial Appointments

EA301442 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has announced the appointment of some ministers. Under the appointments announced this afternoon, the president will also be the minister of defense. Dr Samson Kisekka has been appointed prime minister; Prof Mulema, minister of finance; Dr Kiyonga, minister of cooperatives and marketing; Dr Bata, minister of state for defense; Mr Eriya Kategaya, minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office; and Mr Amanya Mushenga, assistant minister of defense and political commissar of the NRA.

Other appointments will be announced in due course.

More Ministerial Appointments

EA301853 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has announced the appointment of some ministers.

Dr (Tieni Masaba), minister of animal industry; Dr Ruhukana Rugunda, minister of health; Dr (Besigensi), internal affairs; Mr Kibirango, minister of public service and cabinet affairs; and Processor Tumwine, minister of industry and technology.

Other appointments will be announced in the due course.

Museveni Outlines Revisions Before Elections

AB310812 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 31 (AFP) — New Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has said it will take three to five years before general elections can be held in the East African country.

Mr. Museveni, who ousted the short-lived military regime of General Tito Okello last weekend, told reporters in Kampala Thursday that the 20-year old Constitution needs to be revised and a new army has to be built before proper general elections can be held.

The civil service and the country's badly run down social infrastructure will also have to be re-organised, he said.

Mr. Museveni, who moved into the president's office in the parliament buildings Thursday after being sworn in on Tuesday, said he would name a coalition government in which his National Resistance Army (NRA) would be "the major partner."

He would be an executive president, he said.

Last night he listed further ministers in the new administration, but as in many cases only family names were given it was not immediately clear who the appointees were. Many of them were not widely known here.

Mr. Museveni named Dr. Sheme Masaba as minister for animal industry and Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda at health. A Dr. Mwesigye was appointed minister of internal affairs, a Professor Tumwiine as minister for industry and technology and a Mr. Kibirango as responsible for the civil service and cabinet affairs.

An earlier list included the NRA's external co-ordinator, Samson Kisekka, as prime minister.

Mr. Museveni said in his inaugurual speech on Tuesday that he was committed to the restoration of democracy in Uganda. He said general elections would be held "eventually," without committing himself to any specific date.

Museveni Warns 'Lawlessness' Not To Be Tolerated

EA301636 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] President Museveni has warned people who are harassing occupants of government and custodian board properties and those who are fabricating false accusations against other people to settle old scores. He said the National Resistance Army will not be dragged into personal affairs of civilian disputes that can be taken care of by courts of law. The public is warned to desist from any form of lawlessness and acts of revenge, as these will not be tolerated.

NRA Commander Learns Jinja Situation 'Normal'

EA301641 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The NRA [National Resistance Army] commander in Jinja, (Peter Kutesa), has called on people in Jinja to join hands with the NRM [National Resistance Movement] to build Uganda which had become a laughing-stock among other communities. Addressing a mammoth rally at Busoga Square, Commander (Kutesa) said that the NRA is able to win because of the massive support of the people. He said life had become the cheapest commodity during the last regimes because of poor leadership. He assured the people of Jinja that the NRA will respect the sanctity of life. He paid tribute to Col (Bazaraki), Maj (Riakuanga), Lt (Karimu) and other patriotic army officers who [passage indistinct] tirelessly to defend the life and property in and around Jinja. Welcoming him, the district commissioner of Jinja, Mr (Mugumia), informed Commander (Kutesa) that life had returned to normal in Jinja.

NRA Official Says Jinja Road 'Not Very Safe'

EA301645 Nairobi KNA in English 1215 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala Jan 30: Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi today sent a congratulatory message to the new Ugandan leader, His Excellency Yoweri K. Museveni. The message was handed over to an NRA commander, Mr Salim Saleh, by Kenya's high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Marx G.N. Kahende. Mr Saleh will in turn deliver the message to Mr Museveni.

After delivering the message Mr Kahende held discussions with Mr Saleh. Mr Saleh told Mr Kahende that Jinja road was still not very safe because of criminal armed bandits who were still harassing the Wananchi around Lugazi area. He, however, pointed out that the road would be made safe in a day or so, adding that as soon as this is done, the information would be relayed to the Kenya Government through the High Commission authority. This would enable Kenyan transporters to resume transportation of goods.

Mr Saleh confirmed also to the Kenyan envoy that the National Resistance Army (NRA) had by yesterday liberated Bombo barracks, the last remaining UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] stronghold in central region on the road to Gulu.

Former Government Soldiers Surrender to NRA

EA311129 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 31 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by unidentified correspondents entitled: "3,000 ex-Okello Troops Surrender to NRA"]

[Excerpt] More than 3,000 former government soldiers belonging to the Uganda National [Liberation] Army (UNLA), the Federal Democratic Army (FDA) and the former Uganda National

Army (FUNA) yesterday surrendered to forces of the National Resistance Army.

The soldiers were brought in buses and lorries to the Central Police Station yesterday from different parts of Kampala. Hundreds of curious Kampala residents rushed to the Central Police Station when the trucks and buses started bringing the soldiers. The soldiers appeared calm and they occasionally exchanged glances and smiles, they were not heavily guarded as is usually the case in past regimes and only a handful of NRA soldiers were at hand.

One NRA officer said all the soldiers who surrendered would be treated as prisoners of war. He said they were being taken to Masaka military barracks because it would be easier for the NRA to feed them while there. Some reports say many of the Okello government soldiers, who were fleeing the fire-power of the NRA, have been hiding in abandoned houses, drainage pipes and in water closets since the fall of Kampala last week. Many have been starving and might have been saved when President Yoweri Museveni told them on Wednesday to report to the Central Police Station where they would be taken care of.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Mbasogo, Soviet Envoy Discuss Cooperation

AB302016 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, his excellency Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, today granted audience to two diplomats at the presidential palace in Malabo. The first to be received was the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union accredited to Equatorial Guinea, Boris Krasnikov, who was accompanied by anofficial of the diplomatic mission, Juri Klimienko, in charge of political and consular affairs, protocol, press and information. According to the Soviet diplomat, his discussions with the head of state centered on ways and means to strengthen cooperation between the Moscow and Malabo Governments, especially in the fields of health, education, and also commercial cooperation with the view of constructing a car assembly plant.

ZAIRE

Authorities Release Jailed Belgian National

AB291710 Paris AFP in French 1635 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Brussels, 29 Jan (AFP) — Ronald van den Bogaert, the Belgian national who was condemned to 10 years imprisonment in Zaire for "plotting against state security" was released at noon on Wednesday after he was pardoned by President Mobutu, the Belgian Foreign Affairs Ministry announced. The Flemish socialist militant, 38 years old, who has been in prison in Kinshasa since last July, will take the first flight to Brussels, where he is expected at dawn on Thursday, the source stated.

King Baudouin intervened personally with Marshal Mobutu in favor of Mr Van den Bogaert, it is recalled. The Zairian ambassador to Brussels, Mrs Ekila Liyonda, went to Kinsahsa herself last week to deliver the letter of the Belgian king to the Zairian head of state. Soon after her return to the Belgian capital on Tuesday night, Mrs Liyonda was received in audience by King Baudouin to whom she delivered a message from President Mobutu.

Ronald van den Bogaert was arrested at the Kinshasa airport on 18 July 1985 while in possession of a number of news clippings and recorded cassettes that were judged to be "seditious" and "subversive" by the Zairian authorities. He was condemned on 14 September to 10 years imprisonment for "plotting against state security" and for "subversive propaganda." This affair had created a state of tension between Belgium and its former colony, the ex-Belgian Congo. The Belgian ambassador to Kinshasa was then recalled to Brussels for consultations earlier this year. The two countries, since the independence of Zaire in 1960, have always had very close relations both on political and economic levels, with intermittent periods of tension between them. The Zairian authorities notably blame the Belgian government for the freedom of speech granted to President Mobutu's opponents living in Belgium.

Pressure For Release Denied

AB301116 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] It is not under external pressure but rather because of the long-standing personal bonds and mutual respect between His Majesty King Baudouin and Marshal Mobutu that Van den Bogaert regained his freedom. This was stated yesterday morning at a press conference at the Zairian Embassy by Citizen Ekila Liyonda, Zaire's ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium. Citizen Ekila stressed the role played by King Baudouin in the release of Van den Bogaert and pointed out that Marshal Mobutu was made to postpone sine die the examination of several applications for clemency made by Van den Bogaert himself, his wife, his child, and by the Belgian ambassador to Kinshasa because of the highly discourteous and insulting statement made against Marshal Mobutu by the Flemish Socialist Party activist.

The Zairian ambassador to Brussels also categorically rejected reports Van den Bogaert's release was authorized to coax the Flemmish Socialist Party. She disclosed that the Zairian community in Belgium had addressed a petition to the MPR founding chiarman in which they called for the implementation of the sentence against the Belgian national. To a question as to whether relations between Belgium and Zaire has been changed by the Van den Bogaert affair, Citizen Ekila said no, specifying that discussions on various projects of cooperation continued and even intensified.

Goma Communique Supports Uganda's Museveni

AB301401 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1335 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Goma, 30 Jan (AZAP) — The joint communique, which marked the end of the 4-power meeting in Goma, indicates that Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni briefed his Zairian, Kenyan, and Rwandan counterparts on the political security situation in Uganda, where a national union government is being formed in accordance with the Nairobi Peace Agreement signed on 17 December 1985. The three presidents noted with satisfaction progress being made to restore peace and security in Uganda and gave their support to their colleague in his efforts.

Museveni Interviewed

EA301938 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Interview with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni by unidentified Zairean presidential press correspondents, following the summit talks in Goma on 29 January; Museveni speaking in English with French translation — recorded]

[Text][Announcer] President Yoweri Museveni was a happy man when he left Goma after his talks with Presidents Mobuto, Moi, and Habyarimana, talks that constituted a remarkable diplomatic entry to the African scene only a few days after he seized power in Kampala. Shortly after the closing of the Goma summit, the new Ugandan strongman received the Zairean presidential press and discussed various issues relating to the situation in his

country. First of all, he stressed the significance of the 4-power summit that was held in Goma yesterday. Let us listen to the Ugandan president, Mr Yoweei Museveni. His remarks in English were translated by his interpretor.

[Museveni] The summit gave me an opportunity to brief my colleagues on the Ugandan situation. They promised me support in whatever areas they can. That is very significant.

[Question] What can we say about the Nairobi agreement, which was signed before you seized power. What will become of it? Are there positive aspects that you intend to exploit?

[Museveni] Yes, it was a good document. But the other party was not willing to implement it and that was one of the aspects we were against. Now we will implement it because Uganda should be run by an alliance of political forces [words indistinct] By the Nairobi Peace Accord. The only difference now is that in the alliance we have better leadership.

[Announcer] The Nairobi agreement will be implemented. This is one of the tasks in the plan of action to which the president of the Transitional National Resistance Council, Mr Yoweri Museveni, is now devoting himself. He was sworn in yesterday in Kampala before leaving for the Goma summit, where he was received as the Ugandan head of state. In connection with this, Mr Yoweri Museveni is determined to carry out his new responsibilities. What will his priorities be now? Let us listen to the Ugandan head of state.

[Museveni] I will try to do my best, guided by the political line of our movement — the 10 point program [words indistinct] Such as democracy, independent economy, which has got a balanced industrial and agricultural sector, cooperation with African states, and so on and so forth.

[Question] Mr President, what are the first priorities in your work in Kampala?

[Museveni] The priority in our country will be to restore security of persons and property, because these were jeopardized for so long. Therefore, our first priority will be to restore security, to provide essential services and to repair damaged infrastructures.

[Question] Mr President, at the moment we cannot say that the war has ended, because you occupy one part of the country and the other part is in the hands of parties opposed to you. So, what will you do to restore peace and establish your authority all over Uganda?

[Museveni] We shall have to disarm all elements who are still on our national territory. But this will not be difficult since those groups are disintegrating. With the help of neighboring countries, such as Zaire, that will be easy — so long as these neighoring countries do not allow these people to escape to their territories. It was understood that, in accordance with normal relations between African countries and specific committments made by the heads of state of neighboring countries, they would not allow this to happen. So, that will be easy. We have massive support from the people. The bandits have nowhere to hide. You cannot carry out guerrilla warfare without the peoples support.

[Question] You have won a battle, a military victory. Mr President, will you now settle scores or will you grant an amnesty to all the vanquished?

[Museveni] Yes, we will grant an amnesty to the vanquished. But those who committed crimes, especially killings, must be punished. Those people must be punished.

[Question] Are the identities of these people known?

[Museveni] Well, I don't know personally who they are. But the people know who killed who, in which village and so forth.

[Question] Mr President, what is the situation like in Kampala at this time?

[Museveni] It is fine, there are no problems. There is no looting and our movement is very popular. There is much drumming and dancing every night. A huge crowd turned out to witness the swearing-in ceremony. So, the situation is calm. Of course the shops are not full. But that is not a great problem. The country is rich. The only problem was that of leadership. The country is endowed with tea, coffee, cotton, minerals, tobacco and many other crops. So, if we trade all these things, we shall have what we need in the shops.

[Question] Mr President, what surprises us is your calm and the fact that only a few hours after the swearing-in ceremony and, of course only a few days after you seized power, you decided to travel outside your country. Mr President, are you really sure of the situation in which you now find yourself?

[Museveni] I am absolutely sure. Everything is clear and I am sure of the situation. During the Nairobi peace talks I went in and out of the country for months.

[Question] Mr President, what will be the policy of Uganda under your leadership? Will it be nonaligned — progressive as the saying is?

[Museveni] Our policy in international relations is nonalignment. As for internal affairs, we will pursue nationalism. We believe in defending our national resources and using them, first and foremost, for all the people of Uganda.

[Question] This will, perhaps, be my last question. Mr President, where is your enemy of yesterday, President Okello? What will his fate be?

[Museveni] I have no idea. He is on the run. I think, perhaps he is in Sudan or at the border.

[Question] Will he be among those to be tried?

[Museveni] No. Tito Okello, as an individual, is not and was not a bad person. But he was ignorant. It was as if I took my father and handed over power to him, made him president of Uganda. But the others, his advisers, were indeed criminals. Okello can return. As an individual he can even return to Kamapal. As for his advisers, they have reason to run away and the Ugandan people would like to be assured of that.

BENIN

Communique Issued on Tunisian President's Visit

AB301204 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Final communique issued in Cotonou at the end of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's visit to Benin from 28 to 29 January 1986 read by Comrade Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation — recorded]

[Excerpts] In response to an invitation by the Beninese Government, His Excellency Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister of the Tunisian Republic, led a large delegation on a friendly and working visit to the People's Republic of Benin from 28 to 29 January 1986. He was met by the chairman of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly of Benin and several personalities of the revolutionary state and party of Benin.

During the talks, President Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin and head of state, and the Tunisian prime minister examined and expressed their views on all issues preoccupying Africa, as well as bilateral issues. After examining the prevailing situation on the African Continent in the political and economic spheres, they stressed the need for African countries to further strengthen their relations and do everything possible to ensure the total liberation of the continent, and strive for economic recovery. In this regard, they expressed satisfaction with the international community's awareness of the great threat posed to peace and security by the racist and fascist regime of South Africa. They recommended the full implementation of sanctions against that regime and the use of necessary pressure to put an end to this [word indistinct] system which represses movements struggling to set up a society of justice, liberty, and well-being.

On Namibia, the two governments expressed their unflinching support for the struggle of the Namibian people, and strongly condemned South Africa's expansionist maneuvers, and called for the implementation of Resolution 435 of the United Nations on Namibia's independence. They reasserted their unflinching support for the Frontline States who are fighting a determined battle against the South African regime and condemned South Africa's attacks on these countries.

Finally, they denounced and condemned the recent South African maneuvers against Lesotho which is currently affected by the economic blockade imposed on it by the odious South African regime. After careful examination of the prevailing situation in Chad, they launched an urgent appeal to the various Chadian factions to strive towards achieving an atmosphere of detente and peace needed for national reconciliation, and the rebuilding of that brother country bruised by so much suffering, without outside interference.

With regard to Western Sahara, they said that all must be done to make it possible to implement the pertinent OAU and UN resolutions on the issue.

On the Palestinian issue, after expressing once more their indignation over continued Israeli attacks, they reasserted their support for the just struggle of the valiant Palestinian people under the leadership of their illustrious and legitimate representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization headed by Yasir 'Arafat.

The Beninese head of state, and the Tunisian prime minister closely examined Afro-Arab cooperation on one hand, and cooperation between their two countries on the other. They expressed their political desire to see the development of these relations and to further consolidate these relations in all areas. In this regard, they expressed satisfaction with the agreement on economic, technical, scientific cooperation, and the draft agreement on the creation of the Benin-Tunisia joint cooperation commission.

On trade, they noted the current insufficient volume of trade between them, and agreed to do everything possible to strengthen and diversify this. They agreed to sign a trade agreement at the next meeting of the joint cooperation commission. They also gave instructions for the continuation of cooperation in the industrial sphere in order to reach concrete agreements on the various projects envisaged. They charged their ministers responsible for tourism and crafts to take the necessary measures to develop cooperation in that field in order to enable Benin to benefit from Tunisian experience. In this regard there will be an exchange of delegations.

Underlining the importance of transportation, in particular air transport, they gave directives to the ministers concerned with this sector to reach an air transport agreement as soon as possible to promote trade between the two countries.

To mark this revival of cooperation between Benin and Tunisia in a special way, they agreed to promote the twinning of their cities. During their stay, the Tunisian delegation visited the lakeside village of Ganvie.

The prime minister of the Tunisian Republic extended an invitation to President Mathieu Kerekou from his excellency the supreme fighter Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, to pay an official visit to Tunisia. President Mathiue Kerekou accepted this invitation with pleasure. The date will be fixed through diplomatic channels. Mohamed Mzali thanked President Mathieu Kerekou, the Beninese Government, and the hardworking Beninese people for the warm and brotherly welcome given his delegation and himself.

Signed in Cotonou on 29 January 1986

GHANA

'Deep Concern' Expressed Over Savimbi U.S. Visit

AB301825 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The government has expressed deep concern over the current visit to the United States by the leader of the rebel UNITA movement, Jonas Savimbi. A Foreign Affairs Ministry

statement in Accra today said the Government of Ghana would be particularly distressed if the United States were to provide aid in any form to Savimbi and the vandal UNITA rebels. The statement said such a move, apart from infringing the sovereignty of a sister country of the OAU, would be in violation of international law, and makes the United States a partner to apartheid in South Africa.

It concludes: It will be most unfortunate if in Africa's search of freedom and dignity, the United States opts to be in opposition.

Committee Sees Savimbi Visit to U.S. as 'Provocation'

AB302055 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Ghana National Committee Against Apartheid had described Savimbi's visit to the United States and his reception by President Reagan as a provocation to the whole of Africa. The committee, in a statement issued in Accra, said the decision to invite Savimbi, the number one traitor on the African Continent, represents one more step in the long line of actions by the Reagan administration against the true interests of Africa. The committee said the U.S. decision to give military aid to Savimbi's rebel UNITA movement confirms the United States as an ally of racist South Africa in its confrontation with Africa.

GUINEA-BISSAU

7 Members of Party Central Committee Dismissed

AB301915 Dakar PANA in French 1332 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Bissau, 30 Jan (ANG/PANA) — Seven members of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau (PAIGC, ruling party in Guinea-Bissau) currently in detention for their involvement in the 7 November coup attempt, which was led by the former first vice president of the State Council, Colonel Paulo Correia, have been dismissed from the party, it was learned in Bissau on Monday.

This decision affects notably the former deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces, Buota nan Batcha; Major Benghate na Beate; Lieutenant Colonel Fore na Bitna, Border Guards commander; Colonel Lamine Cisse, Air Forces commander; Colonel Pedro Ramos, head of national political leadership of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP); and Benghangarem nam Tchanda, head of the civilian household of President Bernardo Vieira.

These measures were taken during the meeting of the PAIGC Central Committee which took place from 23 to 27 January to examine the party's activities and the economic situation in the country.

The dismissal of these Central Committee members was decided after the minister of national security and public order informed the committee about the investigations into the attempt against state security.

During the meeting which ended last Monday, members of the PAIGC Central Committee condemned the divisionist and splinter actions of the Paulo Correia group, which was mainly aimed at destabilizing the principles of the party.

The Central Committee set the date of the fourth congress of the PAIGC as 9-14 November.

It also decided to set the extraordinary meeting of the party committee in charge of economic issues for March.

IVORY COAST

National Assembly Examines Budget Draft Estimates

AB301325 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Jan 86 p 10

[Excerpt] Since last Tuesday, the National Assembly has been examining the draft estimates of the 1986 national budget which indicate an incipient recovery and a resumption of growth. In fact, although the 1986 draft estimates do not represent a very considerable increase compared to those of 1985, at least they have not decreased again.

The draft recurrent budget for 1986 is balanced in income and expenses at the sum of 433.62 billion francs against 418.13 billion francs for 1985. This represents an increase of 3.7 percent. The draft capital budget for 1986 amounts to 115.74 billion francs. This amount represents an increase of 13.942 billion francs or 13.7 percent compared to the 1985 budget.

Commenting on the 1986 draft budget, the government's representative, Economy and Finance Minister Abdoulaye Kone first of all recalled that since 1980, Ivory Coast has developed in an unfavorable international economic situation aggravated in 1983 by the fall in its agricultural production because of drought... The government then adopted a rigorous policy of austerity and the main objectives of the measures taken were the restoration of financial balance and the recovery of the balance of the economic organizations.

This policy had some painful effects on employment and revenues. But now, he said, the deficits of the public finances are decreasing and a slight surplus amounting to 3 percent of the gross national product was noted in 1985. "This means that this deliberate policy of improvement of the economic and financial system has borne fruit, and the 1986 budget effectively indicates an incipient recovery and a resumption of growth," he added.

However, Minister Kone issued a warning when he said that although this very small improvement enables us to look at the future with more confidence, it would be very foolhardy and dangerous to believe that the troubles of the world economy cannot again create an imbalance which may seriously affect the development of the economies of the Third World countries.

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister on 'Special Character' of U.S. Ties

AB301544 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo, has called for concerted action by member-states of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, to speed up the attainment of independence by Namibia and the establishment of a democratic government in South Africa.

On the Liberia-United States relations, Minister Blamo said both countries desired the friendship of one another against the backgrounds of their historic ties. He observed that the special character of Liberian-American relationship (?involves) as a result of the influence of individual Americans who were instrumental in the founding of Liberia.

Cut of IMF Financial Aid Evokes 'No Surprise'

AB301143 Paris AFP in French 1715 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Monrovia, 29 Jan (AFP) — The Liberian Government reacted with no surprise the decision announced on Tuesday by the IMF to cut all credits to that country, authorized sources announced in Monrovia. This step "was something we were expecting following the failure of negotiations" with the financial institution, the same sources added, while official quarters remained totaly quiet.

The IMF board of directors declared Liberia not eligible for the fund's resources as of 24 January, because of that country's inability to pay its global $47.5 million arrears, it is recalled. Last year, during negotiation sessions with the government, the IMF presented a drastic austerity scheme, providing for an important cut in staff and salaries in the civil service, and the postponement of development projects.

Authorized sources still indicate that the finance minister, Mr M.G. Alvin Jones, is currently in the United States in order to negotiate with Congress the continuation of American aid to President Samuel Doe's regime. Liberia has an external debt which is over 1.2 billion and endures threats from American authorities which reproach Liberia with violating human rights.

SENEGAL

French Cooperation Minister Visits Dakar

Meets With Kane

AB301220 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The France-Senegal ministerial committee meeting ended in Dakar yesterday. The ceremony was jointly chaired by Minister of Plan and Cooperation Cheikh Amidou Kane, and the French Minister of Cooperation and Development Christian Nucci. For 3 days, French and Senegalese officials examined the cooperation between the two countries with a view to giving it a new orientation. At the end of this meeting, we can be satisfied, as we hear from (Ivo) Oumar Diallo:

[Begin recording] [Diallo] The smile, as you have said, explains it all. It explains the fact that the French and Senegalese have agreed to join their efforts to enable our country to hold up its head again. France, according to Christian Nucci, will maintain its public aid to Senegal, and the aid for 1986 will be at least equal to that of 1985. (Rene Alain) was right in saying at the opening session that France will always stand by Senegal. There were five items featured on the agenda: the financial and economic situation, projects presented by Senegal, technical assistance in training, and cultural cooperation. Efforts have been made, but considering the restructuring within the Senegalese Administration, it was necessary to hold consultations to define a new approach which would take into account the current priorities. This is in order to give a new content to this necessary solidarity, an important turn, in accordance with the dimension of the political will expressed by the heads of state of France and Senegal.

[Kane] During the just-ended sessions, problems concerning our economic and financial recovery policy, the development of the rural and industrial sectors, the equipment sector, training and technical assistants cooperants were examined with special interest. The financing provided by France under the aid and cooperation fund has increased by about 20 percent as compared to previous years, and constitutes an important support to our development action. In addition, the conditions of aid by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation were subjected to an exchange of views which will continue. After we have praised the wide range and effectiveness of this aid, the exchange of views will continue, aimed at further improving the performances.

[Diallo] Christian Nucci, on his part, stressed the reciprocal confidence and sincere friendship between the Senegalese and French peoples.

Received by Diouf

AB301800 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The president this morning received in audience the French minister of cooperation and development. Christian Nucci arrived in Dakar yesterday for the closing session of the French-Senegalese Interministerial Committee meeting which ended yesterday evening. After the audience this morning, Christian Nucci talked with [name indistinct]:

[Begin Nucci recording] My visit to Sierra Leone fell within the framework of the French policy of wishing to be present wherever there is the need for solidarity and wherever states expect France to help in their development projects. As for Senegal, I was myself surprised that I have not returned here earlier, (?however,) I have come back again after 1 month. As you know, this is because we have a ministerial committee meeting with Plan and Cooperation Minister Amidou Kane and we concluded this committee meeting yesterday. Whenever I am here, the president honors me by receiving me and I discuss with him various issues

— bilateral issues. But I am sure, in view of the confidence he has in me, our personal ties, and the few friends I have in the Senegalese Government, he takes the opportunity to inform me of his opinion on some major African issues (?as well as) the contributions he hopes to make toward their solution. [End recording]

TOGO

Joint Communique Issued on Tunisia's Mzali Visit

AB292210 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Joint Communique issued at the end of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's visit to Togo on 28 January — read by Togolese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Koffi Amega — recorded]

[Text] Joint Communique: At the invitation of his excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic, his excellency Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister, paid an official visit to the Republic of Togo on 27 and 28 January 1986.

During the visit, Mr Mzali held fruitful talks with Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. These talks, which were held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, made it possible for them to review the major world issues, particularly those concerning the African Continent and their respective countries.

In the field of bilateral relations, the Tunisian prime minister and the president of the Republic of Togo were able to assess the excellent ties already existing between the two countries and the two peoples. They, however, agreed to strengthen these ties in the political, economic, technical, and cultural fields by using all appropriate means including frequent visits at (?all) levels, especially within the Togolese-Tunisian Grand Joint Commission for Cooperation in order to promote multidimensional cooperation between Tunisia and Togo.

Examining African questions, the two statesmen spoke of the recent cowardly bomb attacks perpetrated in the Togolese capital. In this connection, the Tunisian prime minister fustigated the authors of these criminal acts and praised the Togolese people for their vigilance and unity around President Eyadema. He also assured the Togolese head of state and the Togolese people of the full support of the Tunisian president, His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, and all the brotherly people of Tunisia.

Meanwhile, President Eyadema and his Tunisian guest expressed satisfaction over their perfectly convergent views, especially on the situation in Western Sahara, Chad, and southern Africa. Concerning Western Sahara, they stressed the need to put an end to the fighting between the parties involved and to find ways and means likely to lead to the judicious implementation of the OAU and UN resolutions.

Concerning Chad, the two statesmen expressed the belief that peace could only be achieved without any form of foreign intervention and with the participation of the Chadian people. They also condemned any attempt to dismember the Chadian territory.

The two statesmen showed a particular interest concerning the situation in South Africa, where the white minority's segregationist policy continues to prevail. They launched an urgent appeal to the international community to put pressure on Pretoria so that the legitimate rights of the black majority be recognized.

Concerning Namibia, President Eyadema and his guest stressed the need to implement Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council so that the Namibian people will free themselves from the colonial yoke and the illegal presence of South Africa on their territory. They renewed their full support for the SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people in their heroic national liberation struggle.

After examining this conflicting situation, Mr Mzali and President Gnassingbe Eyadema expressed their satisfaction with the remarkable success of the recent summit of the Nonagression and Defense Aid Agreement in Yamoussoukro, where African wisdom helped to reconcile the two African sister countries, that is Mali and Burkina Faso. On this occasion, they expressed the belief that sincere dialogue constitutes the only alternative for African countries to solve their differences, especially because of their difficult economic situation.

Concerning the Middle East crisis, the two statesmen agreed on the need to work toward establishing a just and lasting peace within the framework of the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations. They reiterated their firm support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the recovery of their inalienable right to a fatherland under the leadership of the PLO, their only legitimate representative.

They strongly denounced the cowardly aggression perpetrated on 1 October 1985 against the Tunisian people by the Israeli Air Force. In this regard, President Eyadema reiterated the unflinching support of the Togolese people for the brotherly Tunisian people.

Moreover, the two statesmen also examined the fratricidal war which has for many years torn Iran and Iraq. They urged the two countries to open negotiations in order to put an early end to this conflict.

Addressing themselves to economic matters, the president of the Republic of Togo and his guest agreed on the need to bring about and strengthen conditions for the achievement of self-sufficiency in food supply as the basis for Africa's development. They expressed the hope that the industrial countries would understand the need to reschedule the debts of the developing countries in order to promote genuine economic development. In this regard, they urged Third World countries to strengthen South-South cooperation in order to rapidly achieve a level of development to conform to the needs of their peoples.

In connection with the talks between the Tunisian prime minister and the president of the Republic of Togo, and according to their instructions, a working session was held at the RPT House by the members of the Tunisian delegation led by His Excellency Mah-

moud Mestiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and a Togolese delegation led by His Excellency Atsou Koffi Amega, member of the Central Committee of the RPT and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. During this working session, the two delegations assessed Togolese-Tunisian cooperation, which they pledged to strengthen. To this effect, they took the following measures:

Commercial cooperation: Both delegations noted that the volume of trade between the two countries is poor and unequal. They expressed their strong desire to increase and improve their volume of trade by enabling their traders to have access to their respective markets. They also agreed to make their commercial agreement more attractive for the benefit of trade. The two delegations will thrive to make concrete proposals in this regard, in view of the next meeting of the joint commission, which will take place in April 1986. Moreover, the Togolese side is ready to help implement the project of establishing a Tunisian commercial company in Lome.

Cooperation in the mining, industrial, and hotel sectors: Concerning cooperation in the mining sector, the two sides agreed to efforts to determine the possibility for manufacturing Togolese phosphates. To this end, a delegation of Tunisian experts in the field of chemical industry will visit Togo.

Concerning industrial cooperation, the Tunisian delegation reaffirmed its readiness to make its technical know-how in various fields available to Togo. It also invited Togolese experts to visit Tunisia in March of this year with a view to examining the possibilities for setting up joint ventures in the fields of textiles, agro-allied industries, building industry, marble, and so on, and the various sectors of light industry. The mission will also provide the opportunity to strengthen cooperation between the Togolese Investment Center and the (?Tunisian) Agency for Investment Promotion and to examine modalities for technical assistance in the field of handicrafts. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the level of their cooperation in the field of hotel trade and agreed that this cooperation will be pursued by training Togolese students in Tunisian hotel institutes and dispatching Tunisian experts to serve in Togolese hotel schools. Cultural, technical, and vocational training cooperation: In the fields of culture, technical, and vocational training, the two sides agreed to strengthen the already existing relations between both countries, particularly by increasing the number of students and lecturers being exchanged between the universities and institutions of higher learning of the two states. The lecturers will be on short-period missions or on 1-term teaching tours while students must be recent graduates — no more than 1 year after graduation — from a secondary school.

In the fields of technical education and vocational training, the modalities for financing the exchange of experts and teachers were determined. In this regard, a Tunisian expert will visit Togo next April in order to help draw up the curriculum of the Higher School of Engineering and to determine the needs of human and material resources. Tunisian teachers and lecturers in the technical field will be made available to Togo during the 1986-87 academic year. The Togolese side expressed interest in the methods of youth training within the framework of the activities of the Destour Socialist Party [PSD]. A Togolese delegation will visit Tunisia to better familiarize itself with the Tunisian experiment in this field.

The two sides agreed to revive the biennial cooperation scheme in the fields of youth activities, sports, and culture. They also agreed to strengthen the cooperation between the PSD and the RPT and between the attached organizations. In this regard, scholarships will be granted to young Togolese while Tunisian experts will be made available to Togo.

Meanwhile, the two delegations decided that during the next session of the Grand Joint Commission to be held in Tunis in April 1988 they will examine, among other matters, two draft conventions with one dealing with nondouble taxation and the other on incentives to investors. The two sides agreed to abolish entry visas for their respective nationals. They also agreed to promote the twinning of Lome and Tunis and to create favorable conditions for the development of contacts and cooperation between the two capitals.

At the end of his visit to Togo, Tunisian Prime Minister His Excellency Mohamed Mzali expressed his heartfelt thanks to His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT and president of the Republic, for the warm reception which he and his delegation enjoyed and which reflects the excellent ties of friendship and brotherhood between the Tunisian and Togolese peoples. He conveyed an invitation from President Bourguiba to his brother, President Eyadema, to pay an official visit to Tunisia. President Eyadema gladly accepted the invitation to pay a visit, the date of which will be determined through diplomatic channels. Accompanying the two statesmen on this occasion were: on the Tunisian side, His Excellency Mohamed Kraiem, minister of transport [title as heard]; His Excellency Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs; His Excellency Youchir Cheli ambassador and diplomatic adviser to the prime minister; His Excellency Amor Ardhaoui, Tunisian ambassador to Togo; His Excellency Habib Majir, member of Parliament; His Excellency Ezzedine As-Chaouche, adviser; His Excellency Ahmed Gall, director general of the Tunisian Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation; and His Excellency Monder Vlendi, general manager of the Tunisian Commerce Office.

On the Togolese side were His Excellency Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior; His Excellency Komlan Agbetiafa, member of the Central Committee and minister of national education and scientific research; His Excellency Pali Yao Tchalla, member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce and transport; His Excellency Kofi Amega, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; His Excellency Kofi Edoh, member of the Central Committee and minister of technical education and professional training; and His Excellency Yaovi Adodo, member of the Central Committee and minister of planning and industry.

Issued in Lome on 28 January 1986
[Signed] For the Republic of Tunisia, His Excellency Mohamed Mzali, prime minister
For the Republic of Togo, His Excellency Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, minister of interior [applause]

ANGOLA

African Condemnation of Savimbi Visit to U.S. Noted

MB301439 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] On 28 January, the group of African countries at the United Nations issued a declaration in which it vehemently condemned the visit of the chieftain of the UNITA terrorist group to the United States. Here is the declaration in full: The group of African countries has learned with profound apprehension of the visit of UNITA's Jonas Savimbi at the invitation of certain members of congress, as well as officials of the United States.

The group of African countries has also learned with apprehension that Savimbi will be received either by the President of the United States or by senior administration officials and some members of Congress.

The group of African countries would further like to draw attention to the declaration of the OAU summit of heads of state and government in its 21st ordinary session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985 in order to determine that:

1. Any type of financial, military, or logistical support to the Angolan people's enemies from whatever government, private group, or governmental agency — directly or indirectly — would be considered as a serious violation of the (?1970) declaration on friendly relations among countries as well as of the regulations of the OAU and UN Charters;

2. Any involvement of the United States, be it overt or covert, in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, directly or through third parties, will be viewed as an act of hostility against the OAU;

3. Any renewed clandestine operations against the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola would constitute a gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola which reserves the right to act in whatever manner it deems fit.

The African group firmly condemns the visit of Savimbi, whose sole objective is to secure financial and military aid from the United States. Savimbi, who is a well-known agent of South Africa and its apartheid regime, has been responsible for the hideous murders of civilians, the destruction of Angolan infrastructure, and the destabilization of the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

105 Reportedly Killed in Attack on Chicombo

MB310532 Luanda ANGOP in French 1955 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Lubango, 30 Jan (ANGOP) — Armed bandits from the puppet gangs in the service of the Pretoria racists have once again spread death, destruction, and grief among the defenseless population. This was revealed by an official source in Lubango, the capital of Huila Province.

This time the murderous fury of the bandits hit the population of Chicomba locality, located in Huila Province, 45 km from Caconda municipality. According to initial reports, we regret to announce the death of 105 men, women, and children. A total of 43 pepole were injured.

[Words indistinct] the locality of Chicomba is not a military target. The population was caught by surprise by the bandits, who were not ashamed to hit an unarmed and peaceful population.

This criminal attack was carried out last Tuesday at 0500 in the morning. Hidden by the dim light, the bandits approached the city buildings, started shooting at the people indiscriminately, and then looted the people's belongings.

UNITA Claims Responsibility for Attack on Bulgarians

AB301840 Paris AFP in French 1040 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, 30 Jan (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA, armed opposition to the Luanda regime) in a communique issued in Lisbon on Thursday, claimed responsibility for an attack on Bulgarian nationals in Angola which, the text adds, caused "a high number of losses."

According to Jonas Savimbi's movement, a device exploded on 25 January around installations in the area where the Bulgarian technical assistants live in the coastal town of Benguela (central part of country). UNITA does not, however, state the exact number of victims and adds that the installations were destroyed.

(About 10 days ago, UNITA claimed responsibility for an attack in Luanda on 18 January on a building inhabited by "members of the Russian-Cuban air force" which, according to the movement, caused "about 10 deaths," it is recalled. The Angolan news agency ANGOP stated that a booby-trapped car exploded on 18 January close to the building of the Cuban airlines "Cubana de Aviacon" but it only caused light material damage and that the authorities "immediately neutralized the perpetrators of the crime.")

BOTSWANA

Army Officer Denies Cooperation With ANC, SWAPO

MB301213 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The commander of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF], Major General Mompati Merafe, has reacted to recent reports emanating from the South African press that the BDF force collaborates with the ANC and SWAPO and that some elements within the BDF have links with the South African Government. Maj Gen Merafe said the BDF repudiates the allegation in the strongest terms. He said the allegations were a mere propaganda intended to set a stage for a possible military confrontation between the marauding forces of the SADF and the BDF.

Maj Gen Merafe said it is obvious the BDF will be attacked the SADF and the BDF.

SWAPO. He said it was also ridiculous to insinuate that there were certain elements of the BDF who have sinister links with the South African Government. The major general said the loyalty of members of the BDF is completely beyond reproach and therefore it is highly unlikely they will engage in activites which are detrimental to the security of their country. He said there is no doubt that the allegations are designed to create instability by casting aspersions on the integrity of members of the force so that they can be viewed with suspicion. He said these false allegations should be dismissed with the contempt they deserve.

President Botha Makes Opening Speech to Parliament
MB311321 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Address by State President P.W. Botha at the opening of Parliament in Cape Town — live]

[Text] [In Afrikaans] Mr Speaker, members of Parliament [repeats in English, then change to Afrikaans] A quarter of a century ago the birth of the Republic of South Africa broke the last remnants of our colonial past. Through this important step to further our South Africn nationhood, we prepared the way for the remarkable progress that has taken place in important areas in the past 25 years.

In a world where freedom is becoming increasingly scarce, our country is today a symbol of the extension of that freedom. By maintaining freedom of religion and free enterprise, we are buttressed by equal justice before an independent judiciary. The Republic of South Africa is therefore a powerful bulawark against communism, tyrany, and slavery. The Republic is also an important provider of knowledge, development aid, technology, and foodstuff to Africa, and of strategic minerals to the world. Should this Republic be destroyed, a 1-party dictatorship will cut off this vital artery of life and destroy its freedoms. Nevertheless, the international campaign against South Africa has escalated sharply. On the one hand, it has taken the form of an increased arms threat. This is evidenced by the build-up of advanced weapons in certain of our neighboring states, and terrorist attacks across our borders. On the other hand, there were intensified attempts to isolate us in all areas.

There are different reasons for this campaign. One lies in the fact that evolutionary reform is not in the interest of leftist revolutionaries. This is backed by the deliberate lies with dangerous motives that have for so many decades already been told to the world about the realities of South Africa. There is a constant effort to depict every step forward and the government's ll initiatives as cosmetic, while worse conditions than here are hypocritically tolerated elsewhere. Despite all this, we continue to commit ourselves to peaceful international coexistence through cooperation and negotiation. This applies to all countries, but in particular to southern Africa. In this regard, I want to emphasize that there can be no peace and stability in our region as long as our countries continue to harbor terrorists who plan and commit acts of terror against neighboring countries. With regard to South-West Africa, the Republic of South Africa remains willing to implement Resolution 435 as soon as agreement on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola can be reached. The Republic of South Africa will then, according to agreed-upon procedures, reduce its troops. This region will only have lasting peace, progress, and freedom if terrorism gives way to negotiation and constitutional development, as desired by the internal parties there.

I again stretch out the hand of friendship to our neighbors. Let us reach an agreement on the specific rules of the game regulating the conduct of neighbors towards one another, rules to which all civilized nations subscribe. This includes the withdrawal of foreign troops from the area, the peaceful resolution of differences, regional cooperation on common problems, an unequivocal ban on the support of violence across borders, and mutual tolerance in the area. The governments of this region need to give practical effect to such mutual desire for peace and stability. That is why I want to propose that we give urgent and sincere consideration to the creation of a joint mechanism for the handling of security matters, especially threats, against the peace and prosperity of our subcontinent. It makes no difference where the secretariat to such a mechanism is established. But what is important is that the countries of the region find the means of promoting joint security for the benefit of all. Should this invitation by the Republic of South Africa be ignored or rejected, we have no other choice but to take effective steps to protect our country and population against threats. Southern Africa, and the Republic of South Africa in particular, can, in these final 15 years of the 20th century, play a key role in the development of Africa's potential. The unlimited reserves of our country and our region hold the potential to give the whole of southern Africa a new life. We possess natural resources and a strong economy. In addition, with the potential we have in our populations, we also have the ability to promote peace and progress in this region.

We accept unconditionally that the Republic of South Africa is a part of the international community. We have no desire to isolate ourselves from the world, especially not from Africa, of which we form an essential part. As for the external pressure against this country, we accept that not all pressure is necessarily hostile. But every country in the world has the right to, in the first place, give preference to its own national interests. We retain that right for ourselves. But let me say clearly that we do not need any pressure in order to follow the path of reform and justice. We are doing this of our own conviction. We have the ability, the will, and the faith to be able to overcome our challenges.

As we realize the enormous potential and goodwill in our various communities and develop the talents of our people, we will be helping to create a mighty future for southern Africa. It is true that internally we have had to deal with unrest, which has unnecessarily claimed lives and caused too much damage to our country. Once again let me express my sympathy to all those who were affected by these losses. No government can tolerate such violence, which has resulted in the brutal murder of innocent men, women, and children. It was for this reason that we were forced to proclaim a state of emergency in about 13 percent of our magisterial districts. I am very encouraged by the greater

calm that is beginning to return. Naturally, in 1986 attempts will be made to create unrest. The leftist revolutionary elements, which are controlled from abroad, will formulate and try to apply new stategies and tactics. We will continue to maintain order, within the framework of civilized norms.

Our security forces have strict orders in this regard. In so doing, we will be promoting a climate in which new hope for all our communities can flourish and the need for emergency measures fall away.

The structures of government created under the Constitution of 1983 have, within 1 year, shown that different communities can participate effectively and peacefully in joint decisionmaking at central government level. By their contribution, the representatives of the Indian and Colored communities were able to ensure that problem areas in their communities could receive the necessary attention. They themselves were involved in these improvements.

Then, too, our multilateral cooperation agreements in various areas with neighboring states are bearing fruit. I welcome this positive attitude. Today I would like to repeat the government's commitment to the provision of equal education for all population groups. [applause] To achieve that, the reform process is in full swing in the field of education. One of the most important steps was the establishment of a single education department for general policy for all commmunities. Through the mediation of this department the overall guidelines for the provision of education are being laid down, after thorough consultation. This includes the just division of resources among the various communities. There has also been visible improvement in the standard of education for black communities. Investigations and projects earmarked include better education for rural pupils, management training for principals and heads of departments, preparation for the establishment of preschools, a system for promoting career education, and a comprehensive project aimed at improving the academic and professional qualifications of teachers.

Programs aimed at real progress towards the goal of parity in the provision of education will be announced in the foreseeable future. This will, in future, place great pressure on the Treasury. In the year ahead, arrangements will be made to improve the participation of all parties interested in education. Further announcements on the continuing reform in our system of education can be expected shortly.

[Text] The government, in cooperation with leaders in the field of education, is further fully determined to create structures in the coming year through which equal standards in examination and in certification of qualifications of all communities can be speedily realized.

In the economic arena, 1985 was in many respects not an easy year for the Republic of South Africa. The instability in agriculture has been worsened by the drought, particularly in the past few years. In addition, severe economic and financial factors brought about lower profits and higher debt and interest rates. It is especially pleasing that good rains in most areas have brought improved prospects.

In spite of the present advantageous conditions, it is necessary that the agricultural industry be rebuilt again, in order to provide and ensure enough food for a growing population. A great contribution ought also to be made by the reform of traditional land utilization practices in the self-governing states.

On the economic front, there were positive developments which should prepare us all for greater optimism. The outstanding event here was the remarkable export achievement reached during 1985. The latest trade statistics reflect the strong growth in our exports. The estimated increase in the volume of exports during 1985 — excluding gold — is about 24 percent, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1984. In contrast, the volume of imports in that same period dropped by about 15 percent. The current balance of payments has recovered from a deficit of about 14 billion rands in 1984 to a surplus of about 7 billion rands in 1985. The Republic of South Africa continues to place a high premium on the role of exports in its economic growth and development process. The government will continue to promote our status as an important and reliable trading partner. This includes not only the maintaing and strengthening of existing multilateral trade agreements, but also the promotion of bilateral and other business transactions. The success achieved so far with monetary and fiscal policies are reflected by among others the notable improvement in the current account of the balance of payments and the drop in interest rates. In so doing, a new foundation has also been laid for economic growth.

According to the latest indications, it would appear as though the business cycle may have reached its lowest point in the second half of 1985, and a new growth phase is now being experienced. The government is aware of socioeconomic bottlenecks still facing some communities. Nevertheless, considerable progress has been made in the past year with relief in these areas. This is evident, among others, in the reforms carried out in the field of labor and in the emphasis on housing and the upgrading of black communities' residential areas and in the promotion of entrepreneurship.

[Change to English] The proposed legislative program and other planned actions for the coming session confirm the government's commitment to the creation of a framework for equal opportunity. Among the most important matters that will be translated into legislation during this session are the following: Restoring South African citizenship to black persons who permanently reside in the Republic of South Africa, but who forfitted their citizenship as a result of the conditions of independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei; extention of the powers of the self-governing states; The involvement of black communities in decisionmaking; freehold property rights for members of black communities; and a uniform identity document for all population groups.

Proposed legislation which will affect all communities, extend democratic process, and promote free enterprise includes the following: The amendment of the immigration selection policy by repealing discriminatry preference provisions; the restructuring of the system of provincial government to involve all communities; and legislation authorizing the lifting, suspending, or amending of unnecessary restrictions on entrepeneurship, particularly with regard to the informal section.

In this regard, I requested that a bill be presented to Parliament this year which will empower the state president to facilitate the participation of the small entrepreneur in the economy through the suspension of unnecessary restriction measures. Any action in this regard will be restricted in scope and subject to parliamentary approval. It is intended only to be applied in the interest of economic progress, competition, and the creation of job opportunity.

Other measures that will follow shortly include the following: The drafting of legislation to remove exsting influx control measures which apply to South African citizens in the Republic of South Africa. The present system is too costly and has become obsolete. The government is in favor of measures which will facilitate orderly urbanization. Influx control is closely linked to urbanization, and in this regard the government has noted the content of the report of the President's Council on an urbanization strategy for the Republic of South Africa. A white paper is being prepared in which the government's reaction to the recommendations of the President's Council will be set out and guidelines will be formulated for a clear and workable stategy in relation to urbanization.

I have given instructions that the highest possible priority must be given to the formulation of a socio-economic development plan for the less developed areas and communities. Such a plan — to be submitted to me — is being drawn up in consultation with the communities and the government departments concerned. In order to promote our economic development, our export trade and the creation of employment opportunities for our people, white papers concerning the refining of South Africa's minerals and our energy policy will be tabled during this session. The first regional services council will be established in the near future through which joint decisionmaking between all communities will be expanded and the development of the less developed areas will be stimulated. In addition, Mr Speaker, to these concrete reform steps, the government has, through the process of negotiation, also become conscious of more black aspirations and needs. This has placed the government in a position where it is possible to outline the framework for further constitutional development regarding a democracy.

This entails the following basic guidelines:

We accept an undivided Republic of South Africa where all regions and communities within its boundaries form part of the South African State with the right to participate in institutions to be negotiated collectively. We accept one citizenship for all South Africans, implying equal treatment and opportunity. We believe in the sovereignty of the law as a basis for the protection of the fundamental rights of individuals as well as groups. We believe in the sanctity and indivisibility of law and the just application thereof. There can be no peace, freedom and democracy without law. Any future system must conform with the requirements of a civilized legal order and must ensure access to the courts and equality before the law. We believe that human dignity, life, liberty, and property of all must be protected regardless of color, race, creed, or religion. We believe that a democratic system of government, which must accomodate all legitimate political aspirations of all the South African communities, must be negotiated. All South Africans must be placed in a position where they can particiapte in government through their elected representatives. We have outgrown the outdated colonial system of paternalism as well as the outdated concept of apartheid. The peoples of the Republic of South Africa form one nation, but our nation is a nation of minorities. Given the multicultural nature of South African society, this of necessity implies participation by all communities, the sharing of power between these communities, and also the devolution of power as far as possible and the protection of minority rights without one group dominating another.

Committted as we are to these norms and values, we will have to defend the South African society against the forces of anarchy which seek to seize a monopoly of power and ultimately rule this nation through the use of force by an exclusive political clique that will make a mockery of liberty. Liber is a cornerstone of true democracy and manifests itself on three different levels in our society: Firstly, on the personal and individual level, respect for and the protection of the human dignity, life, liberty and property of all. In no comparable country of the world has so much been done for the socioeconomic upliftment of underpriviledged communities as has been the case in the country in the short space of a few decades. Secondly, liberty on the group and community level, which implies respect for and the promotion and protection of the self-determination of population groups and people, whether on a regional or national basis, or whether under rural or urban conditions. In an Africa plague by civil war and genocide, the Republic of South Africa stands as a symbol of hope for all minority communities. Thirdly, liberty on the state and national level to safeguard the integrity and freedom of our country and to secure the protection of our citizens th h the application of civilized standards of justice. ler, and security.

True democracy, for the Republic of South Africa and all its peoples, individually and collectively, must recognize each of these components of freedom. The absence of such recognition still diminish and not increase the freedom of our peoples. I have already stated that I am willing to consider the restructuring and the functions of the President's Council to make provision for the participation by leaders of black communities should the need exist among them to participate in that council.

I now wish to announce that I intend to negotiate the establishment of a national statutory council which will meet under my chairmanship. I propose that this council should consist of representatives of the South African Government, representatives of the governments of the self-governing national states, as well as leaders of other black communities and interest groups. Pending the creation of constitutional structures jointly to be agreed upon for our multicultural society, this council should consider and advise on matter of common concern, including proposed legislation on such matters. This council can meet under the chairmanship of the state president as often as needed.

Mr Speaker, it is common cause [as heard] that we have not yet fully achieved all these goals to which I have referred, yet we have undeniably made significant progress as evidenced by major ongoing constitutional and socioeconomic reform. Those who oppose this approach of evolutionary reform know that the alternative is revolutionary chaos. Fortunately between them and such chaos stand moderate and reasonable South Africans. Let

there be no doubt, however, regarding our sincerity and dedication to fulfill our commitments in accordance with the dictates of these norms and others. We shall do so despite the criticism of those who underestimate or refuse to acknowledge the complexity of our realities. There are no easy and simple solutions to our challenges and no ready examples and models for us to reproduce. In addition, the South African Government has to prove that true democracy is capable of application in our multicultural society. We are determined to address our challenges. We sincerely believe in coexistance for all South Africans. Let us unite to make this possible.

Mr Speaker, finally, honorable members will be aware that I made an offer last year which could have set Mr Nelson Mandela free. The principle involved in this offer was not designed as a particular condition for a particular person. It applies equallly to all of us and it is assumed that the principle is subscribed to in all civilized countries of the world. The principle, simply, proscribes the use of violence to achieve political objectives. Mr Mandela is therefore, in effect, being jailed by the South African Communist Party and its afficiate, the ANC. For obvious reasons it suits them that he remains in prison. They have much to gain while he remains where he is. In the meantime the continuation of violence in South Africa affects all South Africans. The government cannot abdicate its responsibility for maintaining order and ending violence, and the government does not intend doing so whether Mr Mandela is released or not.

I am conscious of the fact that Mr Mandela has been in prison for a long time and that he is now in his sixties. I have given this matter much thought. I stated last year that in principle I would be prepared to consider his release on humanitrian grounds. But I think also of Captain Wynand Pretorius Johannes du Toit, at present held in an Angolan prison. I think also of person like Andrey Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharonskiy. A significant difference between Mr Mandela and Andrey Sakharov for example, is that unlike the acts of violence and sabotage of which Mr Mandela was found guilty, the acts which Mr Sakharov committed were nonviolent expressions of opinion. Mr Sakharov has moreover indicated that he would agree, if allowed to leave the USSR, not to criticize the Soviet Union on any sustained or major basis. For many years Anatoliy Shcharanskiy was the subject of continuous harrassment, surveilance, and interrogation by the Soviet authorities. In March 1977 he was arrested by the Soviet secret police and detained in Moscow's (Lefotogo) prison until his trial in July 1978. Convicted on charges of treason and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, he was sentenced to 13 years in prison and labor camps. His present state of health gives rise for serious concern.

I should now like to pose the following very important question: If I were to release Mr Nelson Mandela on humanitarian grounds, could Captain Vynand du Toit, Andrey Sakharov and Anatoliy Shcharanskiy not also be released on humanitarian grounds? A positive response to this question would certainly form the basis of negotiations between interested governments. [change to Afrikaans]

It is my prayer that the blessings of Almighty God will guide and support in your work and deliberations. I now declare this third session of the eighth parliament of the Republic of South Africa duly open.

Reaction to Botha's Speech Before Parliament

Opposition Leader

MB311116 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1105 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 31, SAPA — The state president had committed his government to a process of negotiation but given no guidelines on how he wished to get it off the ground, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the official opposition, said in a statement today.

The rhetoric on constitutional and democratic systems of government was pleasing to the ear but "we will have to wait and see what substance this is given in terms of the government's legislative programme and changes in policy." He said aspects of the legislative programme that have been announced simply reflected the statements in speeches the state president made during the recess.

Labor Party Leader

MB311118 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1100 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 31, SAPA — The state president's speech at the opening of Parliament should be seen as a declaration of intent and showed a sense of determination to find a solution to the political situation, the leader of the Labour Party, Rev Allan Hendrickse said today.

Although the details were not spelt out, he welcomed the move away from apartheid indicated by the announcement on common citizenship, common identity documents and participation of all South Africans in collectively determined political structure.

He said this was a welcome departure from the "prescriptiveness of the past."

Portugal Withdraws Military Attache 29 Jan

MB221638 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The Portuguese foreign minister, Mr Pires de Miranda, has announced that Portugal has withdrawn its military attache in South Africa. Speaking after a Common Market meeting in Brussels, Mr de Miranda said that the move was in line with EEC policy on South Africa.

Bills on Indian Rights, Black Courts Announced
MB310551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] A bill to repeal legislation barring Indians from permanent residence in the Free State and northern Natal has been announced in Cape Town. In terms of existing law, Indians are prohibited from spending longer than 2 months in the Free State without the permission of the state president.

Draft legislation providing for the abolition of black courts has also been announced in Cape Town. A commission of inquiry into the structure and functions of these courts found that apart from the courts of chiefs and headmen, the policy of separate courts for blacks had become outmoded. It recommended the special courts be incorporated into the ordinary courts under the administrative control of the minister of justice.

PFP's Suzman Calls for Le Grange Resignation
MB301136 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1131 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA — Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on law and order, called today for the resignation of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and Brigadier Chris Swart in the wake of their "bungling."

In addition, she said, Brigadier Swart — divisional police commissioner for the western Cape — "has shown such mishandling of the unrest situation in the eastern and western Cape that he should no longer be in command."

Mrs Suzman's call came after Mr le Grange today lifted the ban on the visual display of political viewpoints in varous Cape areas.

The ban — announced yesterday by Brigadier Swart under emergency regulations — drew ridicule and protest from opposition groups.

The PFP leaders, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, described it as "probably the most absurd and ridiculous instruction ever issued by the government."

Police Report Unrest Incidents 30-31 Jan

30 Jan
MB301757 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1753 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 30, SAPA — Here is the 7pm unrest report issued by the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria:

"Acts of arson and stonethrowing occurred today at various places in the Transvaal and northern Orange Free State. One youth was killed and one injured in these incidents.

"At Viljoenskroon, in the northern Orange Free State, various incidents of stonethrowing and arson occurred in the black township of Ramolotsie. In one incident a youth was fatally wounded when the police fired birdshot at a group of arsonists. A school, two private vehicles, a private house and a development board hostel were extensively damaged in these incidents.

"At Wesselton, a black township near Ermelo, a black youth was injured when police fired birdshot to disperse a group of stonethrowers. This incident was preceded by acts of stonethrowing in which vehicles and buildings were extensively damaged. A black man was also arrested for being in possession of a petrolbomb.

"On the West Rand, black arsonists destroyed a private vehicle in the Mohlakeng township.

"At Soweto on the West Rand a woman reported injured when the police fired shots at stonethrowers last night died in hospital today.

"Intimidators this morning met their match at a school in Soweto when the scholars, keen on attending school drove off a group of blacks who were trying to prevent them from going to school.

"In another incident, arsonists set fire to and destroyed a private vehicle.

"At Langa in the western Cape, the driver of a delivery vehicle was injured when his truck was stoned by a group of blacks."

Ends report.

31 Jan
MB310620 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0616 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 31, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am:

"At present 335 people are being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"In the Isedenge black residential area near Stutterheim, a private home was petrol-bombed and slightly damaged.

"At Durbanville coloured residential area in the western Cape, a bus was slightly damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Manenberg, also in the western Cape, a private truck was damaged when it was stoned.

"At Soweto in the Eastern Province, a large mob stoned a police vehicle, causing extensive damages. They were dispersed with tear smoke and shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], police used tear smoke to disperse mobs who stoned their vehicles on a number of occasions.

"At Claremont near Durban, two buses were stoned. In both cases, the drivers were slightly injured, although damage to the vehicles was slight."

Press Examines Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Improved Economy Foreseen**

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 29 January reports on page 13 that "there are various reasons to believe that the economy will improve in the second half of 1986." Mr Johan Mulder, chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer (Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce) says there should be confidence and that the hard work done by the recession will be rewarded.

DIE TRANSVALER on U.S. Aid to UNITA

In an editorial on page 16 *DIE TRANSVALER* says "if Dr Jonas Savimbi were a realist he would have realized by now that there is a difference between what Americans say and what they do." The UNITA leader should not place too many hopes on his visit to Washington this week. As he has repeatedly said, moral support will not help UNITA win the struggle against the MPLA. "Money and large amounts of weapons are needed." There is no guarantee that military and financial aid to UNITA will put a sudden stop to the Angolan conflict. The opposite is more likely because Russia will not be unwilling to use a trump card against American aid to UNITA.

Ownership Issue in Opening CBD's

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 29 Jaunary says in an editorial on page 10 that "after so much consideration surrounding the opening of Central Business Districts [CBD's] it is a pity that the issue of ownership should delay its implementation." The government cannot decide whether nonwhites should get full ownership or be allowed entry on a leasehold basis. This sort of trivial fastidiousness makes it seem as if reform is being implemented reluctantly and unwillingly.

Buthelezi, Tambo Invited to Debate

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 30 January says in an article on page 5 that "Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, will meet face to face in Washington." An American organization concerned with Third World affairs has invited the two to a debate in Washington on a date that would suit both men.

Pretoria Boycott Considered

BEELD reports on page 6: "Pretoria faces a possible second consumer boycott that could last for 3 months from tomorrow." A Pretoria businessman, who did not wish to be named, said he has close contact with blacks and knows that they are dissatisfied because the first boycott aimed at larger businesses had hit the smaller ones hardest. He says black leaders of the boycott are waiting for tomorrow to see if the government has bound itself to speedier reform, then they will decide whether to go ahead with the boycott or not.

ILANGA on Zulu-Pondo Clashes

Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu on 23-25 January comments in an editorial on page 6 that "the recurring conflicts between the Zulus and the Pondos at eziMbkodweni are cause for great concern for the black community." "It should be recalled that both Zulus and Pondos share a common hertage as members of the Nguni peoples; and this strong and remarkable kinship need not be terminated by senseless killings, which damage the cause of black unity in these ciritcal times." "Since the cause of the conflicts has been determined to be apolitical, it behooves both Zulu and Pondo leaders of integrity to intervene and bring peace to the area," it adds. "This situation where innocent lives are sacrificed can no longer be tolerated. Violence in our midst is unacceptable."

COSATU Rejected by KwaZulu Workers

ILANGA publishes a report by Cyril Madlala on page 1 and 3 which says workers in the Richards Bay and Empangeni industrial areas held a consultative meeing at Esikhawini on 18 January where they "severely criticised COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] preoccupation with political issues rather than workers' welfare, and disassociated themselves from COSATU's call for economic sanctions against South Africa." Other resolutions from the meeting "stated unreservedly that this group of workers had not sent any delegation to the inaugural meeting of COSATU and that the group is now pressing for an a political union, that will concentrate on solving daily issues that affect workers in the region." Several members of the Inkatha [Zulu Cultural Movement] central committee, attended and explained their mission was "to hear what workers had to say and then report back to the Inkatha executive."

DPSC Reacts to Police Allegation

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 30 January reports on page 3 that the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) has issued a statement in response to a report in the 29 January *SOWETAN* that the Police Directorate of Public Relations has accused it of disseminating false information in an attempt to smear the government. The DPSC statement "rejected with contempt" the police allegation and said: " 'We simply record and report this Government's abysmal human rights record. We don't create it. If their performance, judged by international standards, cannot bear examination, then the remedy lies not in surpressing information, but in addressing the task of dismantling the repressive machinery of apartheid.' "

Parliamentary Reapportionment Overdue

A report on page 4 says a "redelimitation of parliamentary constituencies may lead to the Cape Province losing six seats to the Transvaal." Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha has confirmed that the delimitation of seats, especially for the House of Assembly, is overdue. "Transvaal at present has 76 Assembly seats, the Cape 44, Natal 20 and the Free State 14. In addition to six seats from the Cape, Transvaal is likely to get at lease one from the Free State and one from Natal."

Decline in Johannesburg Housing

Shirley Woodgate reports on page 4 that a housing report by the Johannesburg City Council shows "home building has virtually come to a standstill in central Johannesburg and to the east of the city centre." The declining trend is "attributed to the decreasing number of coloured and Asian houses built since 1982."

New MP Joins Freedom Party

A report on page 6 says Mrs Soheir Hoosen, to be sworn in on Friday as member of Parliament (MP) for Tafelbert in the House of Representatives, has announced she has joined the opposition Freedom Party. Up until now the party has had only one MP. "The lobbying for Mrs Hoosen's support led to speculation that a move was afoot to oust Mr Dennis de la Cruz's Democratic Workers' Party (DWP) as the official opposition in the House of Representatives."

STAR on Botha Speech

In an editorial on page 20 *THE STAR* says "two symbolic acts of statesmanship from the State President" could break the logjam on reform: first, end the state of emergency and call off the troops, and second, release Nelson Mandela unconditionally.

DSPC Slams CASAS Banning

In a column on page 20, the DPSC says: "A salient feature of the state of emergency has been the 'total onslaught' on the youth on the townships. The banning of COSAS [Congress of South African Students] and the detention of layer upon layer of its leadership can be interpreted only as a covert declaration of war on the most successful youth organisation in South Africa's history." The column notes "there are still people in detention who have been there since the first day of the emergency," and asks, "How much longer will the white community acquiesce in the belief that if you wash your hands, you are not responsible?"

Support from West Urged

THE STAR carries an "edited version" of a speech by David Willers, South Africa Foundation director in London, to a delegation of Natal businessmen, which s: "Those who are attempting to make South Africa ungo rnable now through violence, have not learnt the lessons of history that if they succeed, the country will remain ungovernable for them and for anybody else." He adds: "However hideous apartheid is, and however much the West sympathises with those who protest against it violently, all reality demands that the West now moves to strengthen the forces of democratic opposition and moves to minimise the forces of violent opposition to apartheid."

Skilled Workers Unemployed

Frank Jeans reports on page 22 that "skilled building workers have taken a bad knock in wages," with their hourly rate increases cut by 50 percent. "Unemployment in the Witwatersrand has risen dramatically in the past year, and the Industrial Council is paying out unemployment relief to about 400 skilled men."

Friday May be Botha's Last Chance

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 30 January says in a comment by the editor on pages 1 and 3, "The government has, so far, proved itself either incapable, or unwilling, to address the problems that have plunged this country into its worst crisis ever." Unless President Botha abandons apartheid completely, "This country will continue sinking." The cornerstone of apartheid, the Population Registration Act, "must go now," it says. Only if Botha announces the scrapping of the act on 31 January "can we have hope for peace and prosperity for all in this country. We do not beleive he will get another opportunity to get the country back on course."

Atteridgeville Rents Overdue

Alinah Dube reports on page 3 that Atteridgeville residents owe more than R1 million in rental and service charges, and the new town council clerk has threatened to take " 'drastic steps' " if the situation does not improve. The clerk also said attempts to hold ward meeting in the township "were being made impossible by 'sections of the community opposed to black local authorities'."

Union Secretary Released

A report on page 5 says Zubeida Jaffer, general secretary of the Clothing Workers Uniion, has been released after 42 days in detention. "She was not charged with any crime and her husband, community worker Mr Johnny Issel, is still being held."

School Expectations 'Overly Optimistic'

In its editorial on page 6, the newspaper says expectations about the beginning of school were "overly optimistic." "Black children have their own ideas about the adult world. They have lost faith in us. They do not beleive we can deliver. They cannot see us working towards making this a better world for them. Rightly or wrongly they will continue to struggle till we are all free." It is time for parents, teachers, journalists, everyone, "to get off our backsides and do something. Otherwise we might as well leave it to the children."

T-Shirt Wearer Acquitted

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English reports on page 4 that a Cradock man was acquitted in Mdantsane when the magistrate said there was insufficient evidence to prove he had worn a shirt bearing the slogan of the South African Allied Workers Union, which is banned in Ciskei, "to further the aims and objects of the union."

Shell Raises Urban Foundation Contribution

Another report on the same page says Shell SA is raising it annual contribution to the Urban Foundation to R250,000. A foundation spokesman said the contribution would be directed "towards the financing of its reform activities in housing."

Youths Told to Stop Witchhunting

The Mamelodi Youth Organization had warned youths to "stop witchhunting and burning people whom they suspect of practising witchcraft," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 9. This follows the killing of one elderly woman and attacks on two others in the township recently.

Johannesburg Applauds Government Efforts

A reports on page 15 says the Johannesburg City Council has passed a motion "applauding the steps taken by the Government to ensure collective decision making on local government level by all race groups." The motion took the place of a Progressive Federal Party motion calling for the establishment of a committee to advise the council on how to create an " 'acceptable society' " in the city.

Leutwiler Too Optimistic

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 30 January says on page 1 a spokesman for debt mediator Fritz Leutwiler "will present proposals to foreign banks which will be difficult for them to reject." "But a foreign banker yesterday said Leutwiler was

overly-optimistic before the last official meeting with creditor banks in October and that he might have misread the signs again this time."

Regional Services Councils Criticized

Peter Honey reports on page 2 that the latest indicator from Natal University's Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS) has said that "Government's attempts to include blacks in multi-racial regional services councils (RSC's) offers no real solutions to the dilemma of non-racial political representation." The RSC act not only entrenches political separation, but depends on one of its "four pillars" — black local authorities, says Lawrence Schlemmer, CASS director. Schlemmer notes that only 5 of 38 black town councils are functioning properly.

SWAZILAND

ACP-EEC Meeting Asks Portugal to Ban MNR

MB301208 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The meeting of the joint assembly of the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of nations, ACP, has called on Portugal, which recently joined the EEC, to ban the MNR terrorist organzation. The South African-backed MNR terrorist group has offices in Lisbon from where it issues statements against the Mozambican Government. The joint EEC-ACP meeting being held in Swaziland says the Portuguese prime minster should take urgent steps to ensure that the activities of the MNR are banned in Portugal and that its offices are closed. The meeting has also appealed to all EEC member-states to ban MNR representatives and activities in other countries. It denounced governments and politicians, who claim to be assisting people who are starving in Africa, while helping a foreign terrorist oganization to destroy the very people being helped.

The EEC-ACP meeting accused South African of continue to constantly supply the MNR with military equipment by land, sea and air. The MNR is responsible for disrupting development projects in Mozambique and killing large numbers of defenseless civilians, the meeting said.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Concerned Over U.S. Support for UNITA

MB301209 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has expressed concern over the latest South African invasion of Angola and American support for the UNITA rebels fighting the legitimate government of President Eduardo dos Santos. President Kaunda was speaking at State House this morning when he received a special message from President dos Santos delivered by the Angolan foreign minister, Mr Afonso van Dunem Mbinda. He said Zambia had noted with concern South Africa's latest incursion in Angola, which he condemned strongly.

Dr Kaunda revealed that he had summoned the American ambassador to State House to express Zambia's concern over President Reagan's reception of UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi in Washington.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Opens SADCC Conference, Assesses Progress

MB301303 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, this morning opened the fifth consultative conference of SADCC at the Harare Conference Center. The prime minister evaluated the progress made so far in the implementation of SADCC projects in the areas of transport and communication, food and agriculture, energy, mining, and industry. He also outlined plans for development in the coming 5 years.

Comrade Mugabe pointed out that accelerated agricultural development must be the primary objective since it constitutes the foundation upon which the region's drive for economic liberation rests, and also provides strong formulas to overall economic development. An early warning system has been established while steps are being taken to initiate national and regional strategic food reserves. Consultants are also working on a SADCC oil supply strategy for 1986 to the year 2000 to identify storage capacity and transport requirements, improve oil supplies to member-countries, reduce dependence on South Africa, and to cut oil supply costs at both regional and national levels. The prime minister said a SADCC mining development plan has been drafted to integrate regional supply and demand for minerals. Comrade Mugabe pointed out, however, that for SADCC plans to succeed international support is required not only in development efforts but also in finding a solution to the problem of apartheid.

Afterwards, Comrade Mugabe opened the new PTC [Post and Telecommunications Corporation] headquarters. He said the level of faults within the PTC network is still high and unacceptable and the PTC must act now to reduce the number of faults. The prime minister advised that there is no room in the PTC for impolite, inefficient, undisciplined, and lazy telephone operators.

Lesotho 'Won't Bow' to RSA

MB301950 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Lesotho has delivered a strong message to top African officials meeting in Harare. At the SADCC conference, member-nations are discussing ways of reducing economic dependency on South Africa. The 5-year-old organization contains member-countries which rely in varying degress of importance on Pretoria's transportation and communications infrastructure.

Lesotho delegate Michael Sefali has told his counterparts that the landlocked country won't bow to pressure from South Africa.

Referring to the recent South African imposed border blockade, Mr Sefali says that if an emergency presents itself in the future Lesotho will be better prepared.

2 Officers Killed in Mozambique Helicopter Crash

MB310708 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0653 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Harare, Jan 31, SAPA — Two senior Zimbabwe army officers were killed in a Mozambican helicopter which crashed when its engines failed, the Ministry of Defence disclosed here last night.

The ministry did not say when the crash occred, but said in the same statement that joint Zimbabwe-Mozambique forces on Monday overran MNR rebels who had occupied a town in Sofala Province.

The deaths of Colonel Derek Flint Magama and Major Judgemore Cheuka bring to four the number of Zimbabwe military personnel reported killed in helicopter crashes in Mozambique during the last few months.

Late last year, two Zimbabwean hewicopters crashed into overhead power lines in Mozambique while evacuating casualties at night and two officers died.

Col Magama, 33, was deputy commander of 1 Brigade and Major Cheuka, 27, was second in command of the SAS Squadron.

USSR Attache Said Urging Mozambique Withdrawal

MB301231 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English
0430 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Tanzanian Armed Forces have left a small contingent of 120 men in Mozambique to assist Frelimo with advice on training issues. Meanwhile, a Russian attache with the Mozambican Army, who recently returned form a visit to Moscow, has stated that the Zimbabwe National Army ought to be withdrawn from Mozambique and that FAM [Mozambican Armed Forces] should be left alone to sort out their own problems. He maintained that the Russians, the Tanzanians, the North Koreans, the Cubans, and the Chinese had all tried to help FAM but all their efforts had been in vain. In disparaging terms, the Soviet attache referred to FAM and its commanders as thick-headed, which was one of the reasons why they had been so unsuccessful. He confirmed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow was in agreement with him.

It is a rare occasion for Radio Truth to be in agreement with the Soviet Union on any subject, but this is one of those times. We have said all along that the outcome of the Mozambican civil war has to be determined by the people of that country alone without any external interference. This apparent change of face by the Soviet Union, which up to now has given tremendous military support to Frelimo, may be significant. Perhaps they now have grave reservations concerning the capacity of Frelimo to survive and they are trying to hedge their bets in case RENAMO emerge as the victors. Maybe through acceptable third parties the Soviets have become one of the covert suppliers of arms to the resistance movement. This would be in sharp contrast to the situation in Angola, where Russian weaponry continues to pour in to prop up the MPLA regime. They have also become more directly and actively involved in the execution of air operations within Angola.

Over the past few months, the Soviets have supplied the Angolan Armed Forces with additional MIG-23 and FU-22 fighter aircraft, MI-25 and MI-17 helicopters, and FA-2 and FA-3 ground-to-air missiles. The whole of the FAPLA air defense organization has been modeled on the Soviet command and control system. Russian advisers and specialists ensure that their doctrines and procedures are implemented at all levels. Soviet (?IL-76) macro cargo planes are involved in the ferrying of war materiel to Angola and these aircraft together with the AN-12 cargo planes are being used extensively to transport supplies from Luanda to forward bases in the war zones. Most, if not all, of these aircraft reinforcements are manned by Soviet air crews, some of whom have been tranferred from Warsaw Pact countries. The Soviet fighter pilot strength in Angola has been increased. It appears that Angolan pilots have lost confidence in the aircrafts they are flying because so many have been shot down or seriously damaged by UNITA. They are unwilling to fly combat missions and their poor performance has embarrased the Soviet instructors who trained them. It is therefore the imported pilots who keep the Angolan Air Force operational. During the last two major offensives against UNITA, all air operations were under Soviet command and control. This is a continuing process as UNITA's effective ground operations force FAPLA to rely more and more on air supply to sustain the minimum of logistic support. Soviet instructors and technicians are heavily involved in pilot and technical programs but these have proved to be of a limited value, which is why more and more Russians are being committed to operational roles. There seems to be no doubt that but for the Soviet air power, UNITA would have achieved a more decisive edge in the civil war and forced the MPLA to the conference table. Thus, it is the USSR who are denying the people of Angola the right to determine their own destiny. They are doing so for their own selfish reasons and to hang on to one of their key bridgeheads in Africa. This is Russian colonialism at work.